

OPPOSITION SAVES LIBERAL PARTY'S PRESTIGE IN CANADA

Absence of Decisive Majority Proves Obstacle to Carrying Out of Legislation

OTTAWA, April 26 (Special).—As the session of the Canadian Parliament proceeds, the difficulty of governing without a clear and decisive majority over all is being daily emphasized and borne in upon the administration. Possessing within its own ranks marked elements of independence, and faced with two aggressive oppositions, the Mackenzie King government is encountering great trouble in getting its business through the House. To this trouble must be added the fact that the Senate before which all measures must ultimately come is largely Conservative.

While the official Conservative Opposition in the House of Commons has no desire that the Government should be defeated at the present time, and while the Senate does not care to precipitate an election with its own abolition as the chief issue, there are those who seriously believe today that if more progress is not made in the passing of the estimates and legislation generally, the Government itself will take the bull by the horns and appeal to the people for a clear mandate. It is, of course, realized that Lord Byng, the Governor-General, would hesitate to grant a dissolution unless an absolute deadlock arose, and in the event of the Government throwing up the sponge, might ask someone else to form a government and carry on without a dissolution. The situation, of course, would then only repeat itself, and sooner or later the break-up would come.

Opposition saves Government. On the Mackenzie King resolution regarding cabinet ministers and their resignation, the prestige of the Government was saved by the solid vote on the official Opposition under Mr. Meighen. Another would appear that George F. Gurnea, Minister of Militia, will only succeed in passing his estimate as amended, with similar assistance. The motion to cut \$1,100,000 from the \$1,400,000 appropriation for "military aid" was made by one of the Government's own followers.

Another new provision is that any person who aids any transgressor of the provisions of the act shall be considered guilty of the act and shall incur the same penalty as is given to the person actually committing the offense. ARAB REBELS BEATEN BY ITALIAN TROOPS. ROME, April 26.—The Arab rebels, who have been carrying on a campaign of hostilities against the Italian troops in Tripoli, are being beaten by the Italian colonial authorities. The Italian colonial authorities ordered combined infantry and air attacks against the rebels in the Zawiya region, inflicting considerable loss on them.

FARMERS ARE URGED TO SELL SURPLUS IN FOREIGN MARKETS

Carl Vrooman Tells Mississippi Valley Association Procedure Would Tend to Stabilize Prices

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 26 (Special).—The annual session of the Mississippi Valley Association of Agricultural Producers is in session here today, devoted to agriculture in favor of a \$25,000,000 appropriation by Congress for the immediate completion of waterway projects now under way on the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers.

James E. Smith of St. Louis, Mo., vice-president of the association, was the main speaker at the opening session this morning on "The Duty of the Valley to the Association." He emphasized the necessity of the proposed appropriation. Mr. Smith is the father of the appropriation scheme, and it has been voiced in association meetings by James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, and Cleveland A. Newton, St. Louis Representative in Congress from the Tenth Missouri District.

Samuel M. Felton of Chicago, president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, spoke this afternoon on "Cooperation Not Misunderstanding" in transportation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 26.—Sale of surplus agricultural products to foreign countries was suggested as a means of bringing higher prices to farmers by Carl Vrooman, one-time Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in an address here today before the convention of the Mississippi Valley Association.

"The speaker urged his auditors to 'find foreign markets for the farmers' surplus crops by the skillful use of credit.'"

"The splendid and almost instantaneous rise in the price of corn and wheat," Mr. Vrooman asserted, "resulting from our gift of \$20,000,000 worth of grain to Russia shows unmistakably how nearly the bull factors have come to overcoming the bear factors in our terminal markets, and hence how easy it would have been at any time during the past year to raise the price of our farm products up to the cost of production, by selling them all, but a reasonable percentage of our surplus abroad on credit."

Even the boll weevil helped. "If the boll weevil in the corn belt would leave corn, as every man, woman and child in the south knows cotton, we long since would have found a way to dig ourselves out of the hole we are in. Even the boll weevil is said to

ONTARIO PROPOSES STRINGENT LAWS

Legislature Asked to Deal Severely With Bootlegging

TORONTO, April 26 (Special).—The tightening of the liquor control was provided by two bills introduced in the Ontario Legislature last night by W. E. Raney, Attorney-General.

The first of these will restrict the carriage of liquor to railroads. Mr. Raney explained that at present distilleries were selling liquor to dealers who shipped it by truck and motor launch. The result was that much of this was diverted from its nominal destination in the United States to some Ontario point where it was sold locally. In future all such shipments must be made by railway.

The second bill adds a clause to the Ontario Temperance Act, which would provide a penalty of not less than three months in prison for the sale of any liquor not lawfully manufactured either in a domestic or foreign distillery. If such liquor is subsequently adulterated with any deleterious substance, or if it falls within the classification of "swamp whiskey," its sale is also prohibited, and will render the vendor liable to a penalty.

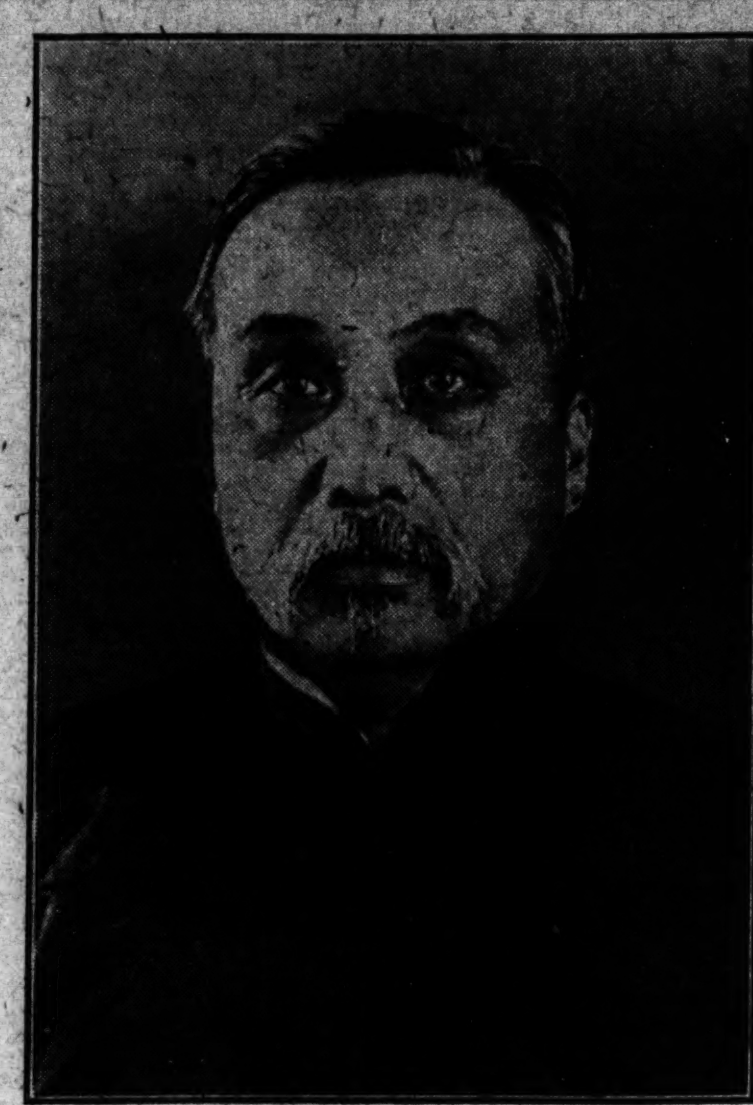
Another penalty is provided under the Ontario Temperance Act for the affixing of false labels on liquor. A clause provides that in second offenses against the Ontario Temperance Act the penalty in future shall be the same penalty as for the first offense, plus three months in jail, instead of the present penalty of six months in jail. Power is also given to the chairman of the Board of License Commissioners and the Commissioner of the Provincial Police, either jointly or separately, to hold an inquiry into the conduct of any officer or employee engaged in the enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act.

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ARAB REBELS BEATEN BY ITALIAN TROOPS

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INTERNATIONAL PAPER. SEATTLE, April 26.—As a meeting of the International Paper Company here today the following were elected directors for three years: Philip T. Deane, Albert H. Wiggin, Gordon Mills and Herbert A. Wilder. W. D. Russell declined a reelection and Malcolm Chase was chosen in his place.



Hsu Shih Chang, President of China, Whose Position Has Been Seriously Menaced by the Clash of Interests in the Republic

CHINESE ARMIES CLASH IN CHIHLI

General Chang's Forces Retreat After Skirmishes With Gen. Wu Pei-fu's Troops

PEKING, April 26 (By The Associated Press).—Taking the stand that he intends to employ force to unify the country, Gen. Chang Tso-lin has sent a telegram to President Hsu Shih Chang refusing to withdraw his troops in Chih-li Province. Instead of withdrawing, Gen. Chang Tso-lin has sent additional forces southward, making almost 100,000 he now has south of the Great Wall.

In his message to the President, General Chang said: "In view of the action of the Washington Conference concerning China it is absolutely necessary to unify north and south China without delay. Otherwise, China cannot fulfill her obligations toward the Powers."

Gen. Wu Pei-fu, commander of the forces in Central China, continues sending troops to the North, charging that Gen. Chang designs to seize the Peking and along the Peking-Mukden Railway.

It is reported that Gen. Chang plans to take the Tientsin portion of Chihli Province and all of Shantung and Anhwei, and appoint Gen. Chang Hsun inspecting commissioner of the latter two provinces, so that he and his followers can proceed along the Lunghai railway to fight Gen. Wu Pei-fu from the rear.

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ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN WOMEN ARE PEACE APOSTLES

Trio Will Tour United States to Preach the Gospel of No More Warfare

Special from Monitor Bureau. WASHINGTON, April 26.—Women's conventions are holding the spotlight in this city and Baltimore during the present month. Following directly the annual session of the D. A. R. in this city, came the Pan-Pacific Conference in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National League for Women Voters at Baltimore and, again shifting back to Washington, the Women's International League—an organization coming out of the World War with an aim to promote peace and freedom—will meet April 28 to 30.

Probably the most remarkable incident in connection with this convention is the fact that it will be the starting point of a nation-wide speaking tour of three women, prominent in women's activities of the old world, representing England, France, and Germany.

Mrs. Annet E. Robinson, Manchester, Eng.; Mrs. Therese Pottcher, Arroul, Paris, France; and Fraulein Gertrud Baer, Munich, Ger., are the trio who will undertake, on behalf of the countries that were among the great war sufferers, to spread the gospel of a lasting peace throughout the entire United States. Already they are booked to speak before colleges, clubs, and civic organizations in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Baltimore, and St. Paul.

Would Prevent Future Wars. "A direction of the national responsibility awakened the minds of women during the war into energy to prevent its repetition." This concisely states the purpose of the league as outlined by Mrs. Robinson, here in advance of the convention.

Mrs. Robinson is chief organizer and secretary of the British section, and her work has brought her into intimate contact with women's organizations and their leaders in Europe. She will speak on the purposes and plans of the International League at the mass meeting which will close the convention Sunday afternoon and will bring to the American members of the organization pledges of co-operation from the women of England.

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Fraulein Gertrud Baer of Munich, Germany, and Mrs. Annet E. Robinson, Manchester, England, Who Will Tour the United States as Apostles of Perpetual Peace

DR. BENES MAKES PROPOSAL TO STAVE OFF FRENCH ACTION

Tzecho-Slovakian Premier Would Insert Provision for Safeguards in the Non-Aggression Pact

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 26.—After house-top declarations, stressing their points of variance, France and England are now busy emphasizing the objects they have in common. It is a repetition of what has now become a familiar story to the world, M. Poincaré letting off steam, followed by a British explosion, and then an effort to get together and see if the conflicting policies cannot be welded into a compromise.

In this particular instance, it has to be said that Mr. Lloyd George has rather surprised the French by the mildness of his response to M. Poincaré's declarations. To affirm that they are grave and merit serious consideration is to view the pronouncement with unexpected calmness, in the opinion of France. Even the addition of a phrase that he was shocked at such a grave announcement being made without previous consultation with the Allies does not startle France, which expected more clanging notes from the impetuous Welshman. In consequence of Mr. Lloyd George's sober references, significance may be attached to inspired paragraphs in this morning's French newspapers emphasizing that because M. Poincaré insisted that France has a right to act alone it does not at all follow that she will.

Distortion of Sentiments. Clauses of the Versailles Treaty are cited, showing that the reparation commission must notify each allied Government of Germany's default, in which case "the respective governments" can consider the measures they consider necessary.

The sober Petit Parisien goes further by stating that M. Poincaré has too much confidence in the good sense of the Allies, and particularly in the loyalty of Great Britain, to believe he will have to exercise his strict right. When the foreign press concludes that M. Poincaré desires to act alone, it is added, this is a distortion of his sentiments.

Despite the eminence of M. Poincaré as a legal authority, jurists will probably find matter for considerable debate as to whether the paragraph cited specifies the right of a single power to take separate action. The opening phrase states that there is a tendency to postpone this difference between M. Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George and concentrate on the non-aggression pact, which the British Premier envisages as one of the main hopes of Genoa.

Special correspondents' dispatches printed today reveal that considerable progress has been made in this direction. Apparently, also, there is a greater possibility of agreement than at first seemed likely.

Compromise Scheme. Dr. Edward Benes, Premier of Tzecho-Slovakia and father of the Little Entente, has again come to the forefront as a constructor of clever compromises between the widely separated French and British schemes.

Mr. Lloyd George's pact, which provides for a 10-year truce, is practically a duplicate of the Washington Treaty. That is not considered sufficient by the French, in view of European conditions being so much more dangerous.

Dr. Benes now proposes that it shall contain a provision that nothing therein shall prevent any group of signatory powers combining to deal with a power or group of powers which shall break the truce by aggression. There are other proposals in regard to France-British and inter-allied defensive agreements, but that is the most important proposal. If Mr. Lloyd George can see his way to accept this he may yet obtain something tangible from Genoa. If he persists, however, in his policy of abolishing alliances, it is doubtful if he will get the French signature to his form of

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fact, for France has not fully appreciated the lesson of Washington.

A unanimous acceptance of the Lloyd George-Benes compromise pact might stave off military action against Germany. But if some such agreement is not signed, it is hard to see how M. Poincaré can avoid being propelled by French opinion into occupation of further German territory—with all its consequences.

"LOG-ROLLING" ON TARIFF CHARGED

Democratic Leader Brands Law as Most Dangerous Ever in the Senate

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Administration tariff bill, if passed in its present form, will lead to higher costs of living, reduced production, unemployment and the further monopolization of American industries, Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, the Democratic leader in the tariff fight, declared today in the Senate.

"A careful study of this bill in connection with existing conditions here and abroad," Senator Simmons said, "make it perfectly clear that it is framed with a view to maintaining present prices and to enable the industries which it protects to further advance these excessively high prices without incurring the risk of foreign competition."

"A comparison of the rates imposed in this bill with those in the Payne-Aldrich bill will show that upon the basis of the price of products during the two periods—the only basis of fair comparison of equivalent valuations—the proposed rates applied to present import prices average from 40 to 50 per cent higher than the average Payne-Aldrich rates for any year during the life of the act."

"I think there can be no doubt," he added, "that the potential rates of this bill are almost if not quite double those of the present law."

Senator Simmons asserted that the "rule" manifestly adopted and followed by the finance committee in fixing rates "violates every theory or protection heretofore advocated or proclaimed by the champions of protection, including the Republican Party in this country, and with the super-added rates-making powers conferred upon the President, makes rate fixing as much a matter of political and personal patronage as the distribution of federal offices."

Proposals in the bill under which the executive could change classifications or forms of duty and increase or decrease rates were declared by the North Carolina Senator to clothe "the President with legislative powers such as were never heretofore conferred upon any administrative officer in this country or any other Anglo-Saxon country, and which if conferred by the Parliament of England upon the King and his ministers, would, under their summary method, result in an instant overthrow of the government."

Senator Simmons said the bill was "based primarily on three erroneous assumptions of fact: 'That present importations are excessive and a menace to the business of the country; 'That the home selling price and the export selling price of foreign merchandise is so much lower than the selling price of like or comparable domestic products, that much higher rates of duty than those of the present law are needed to bring about fair and competitive conditions; 'That the export price of foreign

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THREAT OF FRANCE STRIKES A DISCORD AT GENOA MEETING

Pressure, It Is Said, Would Only Result in Russo-German Treaty Becoming an Alliance

By CRAWFORD PRICE

GENOA, April 26.—Subsequent events have not yet overshadowed the speech made by Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, at Bar-le-Duc. It continues to be the chief topic of conversation. After making political allowances, the fact remains that the sentiments expressed have struck a very discordant note at Genoa. So serious was the effect, produced in British circles that Mr. Lloyd George hastened to have his opinion placed before British and American journalists before the official text of the speech had been communicated to him.

M. Poincaré's assertion that France was determined to act alone, if necessary, in the event of Germany failing by May 31 to fulfill the conditions laid down by the Reparation Commission was, of course, a threat to occupy the Ruhr—an adventure dear to French hearts. Such a reference, however, serious was the effect, produced in British circles that Mr. Lloyd George hastened to have his opinion placed before British and American journalists before the official text of the speech had been communicated to him.

Most observers feel that French governing circles—I question whether the ambition extends to the proletariat—would prefer occupation to payment. They believe it would effectively strangle Germany, keep her down economically and militarily, and thus remove the German menace for a further term of years.

The British idea is fundamentally different. Great Britain wants Germany to keep the Ruhr, because she cannot regain her economic feet and repay her debts without it, because until she is commercially restored all Europe must suffer and because its occupation would inevitably perpetuate war.

The controversy is not a new development. It came up at the Spa Conference when President Millerand threatened to move and was told by Mr. Lloyd George that such action would break the Entente. And it is doubtful whether M. Poincaré is correct when he declares France has a right to act alone. Perhaps the Versailles Treaty provides for such action, but if one's memory serves correctly, the controversy provoked by the earlier occupation of Frankfurt resulted in France agreeing not to act again without an agreement with the Allies.

Ostracizing Germany. French policy here throughout has been distinguished by a desire to ostracize Germany. Earlier disagreements all centered round this point.

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THREAT OF FRANCE STRIKES A DISCORD AT GENOA MEETING

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This is the attitude as expressed in diverse forms which has driven Germany into the outstretched arms of Russia and if the French see before themselves the materialization of a policy which has scored them a victory since the armistice they have largely themselves to blame. The perpetration now threatened can only result in the Russo-German treaty becoming an alliance ultimately destined to avenge Germany and to accomplish a fourth division of Poland.

The only way to remedy the situation is to include the Russo-German pact in a general European agreement. Centenities with French bitterness can only end disastrously. The French Premier's covert threat to withdraw from Genoa unless the Conference remains within the stipulated limits should not perhaps be taken too seriously. The Polish note is a stickler for the letter of things and depends on a Chamber controlled by rabid nationalism. Nevertheless it has strengthened the enervating sense of uncertainty, which is making the realization of the Genoa ideal difficult. Either this Conference, or its immediate successor must break the strict bonds of the Cannes resolutions and the sooner these limits are removed the better. To suggest that the non-aggression pact can avail much with half of the continent an armed camp, or reconstruction progress materially while the reparations issue is excluded is ridiculous.

Fighting Russia Useless

Again fighting Russia because she is Bolshevik is no use. That has been tried unsuccessfully for years, through the white revolutions of Kolchak, Denikin and so forth. It has proved a farce for which in the end Great Britain will have to pay. The Russian people cannot be left eternally in their present state and experience has shown that the sole hope is that a restoration of normal relations will speed up the process of evolution, which has already made unexpected strides at this Conference.

Meantime the Russian delegates are making negotiations and then endeavor to withdraw on a question of details. Their methods are typically those of oriental bargaining and they seem to think they can score advantages by negotiating concessions, on which they are very busy, instead of concluding arrangements with the powers. There must, of course, be an end to this game, the probability is that it will not be long delayed.

The Italian secretariat somewhat optimistically expects the economic, finance, and transport commissions to finish their work by the end of the week, and by the same time it is hoped that the Russian problem will have reached a point enabling it to be finally solved at the later conference. In this case, Genoa should have resumed its normal life by May 10, at the latest.

Polish Delegation

Replies to Bolsheviks

Lithuanian Enters Petition
GENOA, April 26 (By the Associated Press)—The Polish delegation to the Economic Conference, in a note addressed today to the Soviet Foreign Minister, George A. Tchitcherine, in answer to yesterday's Russian note, declaring Poland had violated treaties with Russia, declared Poland was ready to contribute to the work of peace and the reconstruction of Russia.

The note denies any attempt on the part of Poland to interfere with the sovereign rights of Russia. It also denies having violated any agreement concluded with Russia. It asserts Poland has passed no judgment on the Russo-German Treaty signed at Rapallo, but reserves the right to express later any attitude she may take. The Lithuanian delegation petitioned the Conference for de jure recognition of their country by the inviting powers and also for the annexation of Memel, the Baltic seaport town.

The Italian Communist newspapers continue their attack upon the Soviet Russian delegation for having participated in the "official monarchical demonstration" at the luncheon given by King Victor Emmanuel on board the dreadnought *Ramato Alighieri* last week. Even the *Socialist* organ *Avanti* is joining in this attack.

These newspapers express hope that Nikolai Lenin may disavow the action of his representatives at Genoa, which they declare certainly cannot be approved by the Third International.

M. Tchitcherine, although annoyed by these attacks, shrugged his shoulders and said there was a precedent which exactly fitted this case. When Gambetta, the true founder of the French Republic, came to Italy, M. Tchitcherine remarked, he was received at the Quirinal by King Victor Emmanuel, the grandfather of the present King, to whom Gambetta said: "If your majesty were in France we would nominate you President of the republic, and if I were an Italian, with a King such as you are, I would be a monarchist instead of a Republican."

To date the Conference has cost the Italian Government 40,000,000 lire.

Sharp Note to Poland
Soviet Russia contributed another sensation to the Conference yesterday by sending a note to the Polish delegation remonstrating against Poland's action in joining with the allied powers in protest against a separate treaty between Russia and Germany.

The note is signed by Georgi Tchitcherine. It says:

"In connection with the note, which some of the delegations participating in the Genoa Conference forwarded on April 15 to the president of the German delegation, and which was published in the newspapers of April 19, and also in connection with the answer of these delegations to the German note of April 22, which was published on the 24th, I wish to call attention to the following:

Allies to Decide On Reparation Move

By The Associated Press
GENOA, April 26
The signatories of the Treaty of Versailles will hold a meeting, probably within a fortnight, to decide whether to insist on the French attitude indicated in the Harle-Duc speech of Raymond Poincaré, the French Prime Minister, and to insist upon allies' action in the event of Germany failing to meet her reparations obligations on May 31.

tion whether the considerations which led the delegations signatory to the first note to invite Germany to abstain henceforth from participation in the conference on questions relating to Russia were justified, I think nevertheless these same considerations should oblige Poland also to refrain from participation because the treaty concluded by Russia and Poland at Riga on March 18, 1921, settled all questions of importance between the two states under a form much more concrete and definite than the treaty signed at Rapallo by Russia and Germany on April 16.

Serious Treaty Violation
"At the same time I cannot refrain from remarking how strange and incomprehensible it seems that a government which recognized de jure without reservations the Soviet Government of Russia and which concluded a treaty with it should join in a movement aimed at removing its right to make treaties with other governments. In this action of Poland my Government is obliged to see a blow against the sovereign rights of Russia and a consequent serious violation, firstly of the Treaty of Versailles, concluded at Riga on March 18, 1921, between Russia, Ukraine and Poland, and ratified by the Polish Diet of April 30 of the same year, and secondly, a violation of the accord signed at Riga on March 30, 1922, between Russia, Poland, Estonia and Latvia, whereby Poland engaged not only to work in harmony with Russia in the Genoa Conference, but also to strive by every force at the Genoa Conference to have the Russian Government recognized de jure by the states which have not done so."

"Finally, the circumstance that the governments signing the reply to the German note, among them Poland, which belongs neither to the big nor the little entente and allied to Russia by normal contractual relations, reserved for themselves the right not to approve certain clauses of the Russian Treaty, creates an extraordinary precedent, whereby any third power can justify itself in annulling a treaty between two powers. By following this precedent, Russia would have the absolute right not to recognize treaties disagreeable to her concluded between Poland and other powers."

"The Russian Government, however, is not disposed to proceed on this path blazed by the Polish move, and declares categorically that in no case can it permit treaties concluded by Russia to depend for their legality on the action of powers not signatory."

Allied Note to Russia

Practically Ultimatum, Says Genoa Dispatch

LONDON, April 26 (By The Associated Press)—The Allied note to be presented to the Russian delegation at Genoa tomorrow, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Genoa, was a practically ultimatum, demanding unequivocal replies on four principal points:

1. The payment of war debts, either entirely or with a reduction based on Russian capacity to pay.
2. The payment of pre-war debts, with the granting, if necessary, of a reasonable moratorium.
3. Indemnity for all damages caused by foreign war.
4. Restitution of confiscated property.

Three other points, adds the dispatch, will be drawn up by the Allies today, and it will be endeavor to force Russia to reply at the earliest possible moment in order to bring the Conference to a close before May 10, when Mr. Lloyd George and other of the leaders expect to be obliged to leave Genoa owing to the pressure of various business engagements.

The Times says: "It is daily becoming clearer that the splendid visions which the world was asked to expect as a result of the Conference are fading away, and it is childish of the Allies to try to cover his mistakes and hide his disappointment by casting the blame for his failures upon the press, whose only fault is that it has been too clear-sighted."

"The Daily Mail says the only important thing that has happened at the Conference is the collision of the treaty by the Russians and Germans behind Mr. Lloyd George's back."

M. Poincaré's speech at Bar-le-Duc is hailed by these newspapers as proof that "France recognizes that we live in a real world, not in a conjurer's paradise."

The Westminster Gazette, although disagreeing with the French attitude, regards it as the result of honest conviction. Assuming that France is determined to invade the Ruhr Valley, to the end that she may enforce her demands upon Germany, the newspaper foresees "Fresh disaster for Europe, which Great Britain will be almost powerless to avert."

The Daily Chronicle adopts a hopeful view, and thinks the Conference has resisted so many crises that "it has become almost crisis proof."

London Expects Support for the Anglo-French Mutual Defense Pact

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 26—British opinion does not keep pace with the succession of crises reported from Genoa, but certain broad views begin to be increasingly held here and they are characteristically direct. Mr. Lloyd George is given full credit for his arguments, firstly, that the Russians cannot return home without obtaining

the promise of a loan and must ultimately agree to whatever conditions the Allies impose and, secondly, that France cannot afford isolation and that whatever may be said now she will, when the time comes, not take independent action that would prevent a consummation of the Anglo-French mutual defense pact.

It is upon the last-named contingency, however, and not upon any intervention, either on behalf or against France, that reliance is placed here to meet the possibility of France's persisting in the idea of acting alone. Mr. Lloyd George knows well the conditions on which his position, as head of the British Government, depends.

These are laid down categorically by Mr. Bonar Law on behalf of the Conservative majority in the House of Commons, on the occasion of the last Genoa debate and there is no prospect whatever of their being in any way abated. They are that neither political nor financial obligations may be entered into at Genoa, without the previous sanction of the House of Commons. The House of Commons, as now constituted, will neither quarrel with England's principal ally, nor support wild-cat schemes of European military aggression.

On the other hand, no serious objection is likely to be taken here to the scheme, to which Mr. Lloyd George may be said to be increasingly turning, under which the Genoa Conference would produce a general European peace pact whereby all powers would agree to commit aggression upon one another and to consult in the event of European peace being threatened with a view to preventing such a danger in advance. Genoa, in British eyes, is thus tending in the direction of doing for Europe what the Washington Conference has already done successfully for the Pacific, and such achievement would be held to compensate for much failure in other directions.

Norman H. Davis Thinks

Politics Cannot Be Banned

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 26—That the chief service of the Genoa Conference will have been to show the world that it is impossible to exclude political questions from a so-called economic conference was expressed today by The Christian Science Monitor representative by Norman H. Davis, former undersecretary of State, of the United States.

"Mr. Lloyd George's efforts to bring peace and concord to the family of nations," said Mr. Davis, "have been superhuman and I am very hopeful that his great ability may yet pull some good out of the Genoa Conference. But he is facing an all but impossible job. Disarmament, reparations, and existing treaties are the three so-called political subjects banned by the Cannes accord and they are the subjects to which the whole tendency of action at Genoa is constantly returning. But to no purpose are they forbidden to arrive in the official session. You cannot have a fruitful conference under such conditions, for these matters are basic. So I am inclined to believe that the principal service of the Genoa Conference will be to show the world that conference is a bad idea, that it is out under too great a handicap to be of more than limited usefulness."

Asked regarding the likelihood of France taking independent action on May 31 if Germany did not make her reparations payments due at that date, Mr. Davis said, "I think the fear of trouble due to the anticipated action of Germany by the French are somewhat exaggerated. Under the Treaty of Versailles the Allies may take measures to coerce Germany, only following Germany's willful failure to comply with the terms. 'I think it is well to keep the policy of non-interference in mind, for if it is applied to independent action by the French just the same as it might to joint action by the Allies.'"

Vatican Relief for Russia

By Special Cable
ROME, April 26.—While a high Vatican official assured The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here today that reports of a treaty having been concluded between the Vatican and the Soviet Government of Russia were untrue, he admitted that the Pope had sent three commissions composed of three priests each into Russia lately. He asserted the purpose of these papal commissions was to distribute funds and foodstuffs collected for the Russians by Pope Benedict XV. He said that before these commissions were dispatched into Russia, the Vatican asked for and obtained from the Moscow government the fullest guarantees for their protection in Russia and permission for the commissions to have complete liberty of action in the distribution of the relief supplies of which they had charge. He declared that the Vatican had sent no diplomatic commission into Russia.

Five Russians Arrested

LONDON, April 26 (By The Associated Press)—Five Russians, including Kerensky's one-time secretary, Boris Savinkoff, were arrested in Genoa by the Italian police on Sunday, says a dispatch to The Daily Herald.

Savinkoff arrived in Genoa under a false name and with a forged passport, and the police found he and his companions had a plan of the hotel at which the Russian Soviet delegation is staying.

The correspondent says that Savinkoff, since the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, has been the chief link between the French Government and the succession of anti-Bolshevik military leaders, and that a month or two ago he was in London in close consultation with the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George and Viscount Curzon, the Foreign Minister.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN WOMEN ARE PEACE APOSTLES

(Continued from Page 1)

strives to direct the thoughts and energies of women to consider the importance of the well being of the family and the effect upon it that war brings.

Conferring on the fact that France and Germany are also sending representatives to the meeting of the American section, Mrs. Robinson said: "This enterprise in which a French woman, a German woman, and an English woman are by the good offices of American women joined, is a step in the desired direction. We must strive, being good citizens of our own country, to extend our citizenship to the world. The sisterhood of women must be international."

"Women have come to a fine heritage. Let us be worthy of it and employ it so that never again will the human race endure the suffering which still ravages Europe and injures the soul of mankind."

Pauline G. Baer will address the mass meeting on the work of the Women's International League in her country. She is a member of the international executive committee and secretary of the German section of Philadelphia.

OPPOSITION SAVES LIBERAL PARTY'S PRESTIGE IN CANADA

(Continued from Page 1)

Brunswick would go almost solidly for the Government, and that in center where public works are needed great gains would be made; particularly at the expense of the Conservatives.

Profess to See Dissension

They profess to believe that there is some dissension in the Progressive ranks, and that gains could even be made at the expense of that party. In the meantime, they regard with suspicion and distrust any suggestion that the government should secure its position in the House of Commons by an alliance with members of the Progressive Party. The Quebec members held a separate caucus yesterday, and it is believed that expression was given to the above opinions. It is further stated, that opposition to Mr. Graham's estimates was decided upon by the gathering. Quebec is anxious for complete disarmament.

A. MacMasters of Brombe, the Liberal member who undertook to prevent ministers from holding directorships in public utility corporations, but who was defeated in his effort by the combined Liberal and Conservative vote, is still on the Liberal side. There are those who believe, however, that he will shortly cross the floor and join Mr. Crerar and the Progressives. Should he do so he would be Mr. Crerar's lieutenant and the legal adviser of the Agrarian group.

Defence Under One Head
The Government, apparently sensing the general feeling in the Dominion against armaments, has decided to bring about economy by putting the militia, the naval service, the air force and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under one head, namely, that of defence.

Several million dollars have been saved by this measure, but even now the Canadian Parliament is not satisfied. Yesterday afternoon Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Defence, undertook to pass his estimates. Last night they amounted to \$1,154,183. This year they have been reduced to \$1,078,400. The reduction, while commended is not generally regarded as large enough. Included in the estimates as above set forth is the sum of \$1,400,000 for "annual drill."

The Minister of Defence supported his estimates by stating that if Canada were to maintain her status as a nation she must be ready to bear the responsibility as such. He did not believe that there was any immediate danger of a new war, but he contended that "any nation which was a nation" must have a fairly respectable, permanent, less militia force. Annual drill was a necessity.

Opposed on His Own Side

Strangely enough, the main objections to Mr. Graham's estimates came from his own side of the House. Member after member rose to remind the Minister that the war was over and that since the signing of the armistice there had been a Disarmament Conference. Canada, it was argued, had no foe to fear, and that in the present circumstances expenditure on militia and defence was a wasteful waste. Progressive and Labor members joined in the attack, claiming that if the amount to be expended on militia were devoted to agriculture or to the relief of the unemployed, the Dominion would be so much better off. The official Conservative Opposition on the other hand upheld the Government generally and stood for "Preparedness."

The situation became acute last evening when Capt. M. G. Power, South Quebec, rose to move that the appropriation of \$1,400,000 for annual drill be decreased by \$1,100,000. Captain Power is a veteran of the Great War and was awarded the Military Cross. He maintained that the annual drill was a farce, that the war had been won not by men who had for many years taken military training, but by the men who prior to enlistment had never been in a uniform. He declared that the world was sick of war and that there were better purposes to which the money of the tax-payers could be devoted than to provide for the upkeep of a useless military establishment.

Canada's Responsibility
The Minister of Militia at a late hour was forced to ask the committee to rise and report progress though no progress had been made. Before the closing of the House, however, Mr. Graham said, "I have a duty to perform to Canada, to Great Britain and to the civilized world. The amendment proposes that Canada shall shirk her responsibility while asking all the privileges of nationhood. Canada has

well known as an educator and lecturer, and active in the work of the League.

Miss Jane Addams President

The annual meeting, which begins here on Thursday with a meeting of the executive board, will center its attention upon the proposed pledge not to take part in future wars, for which it is hoped to gain the organized support of women in the 32 countries in which the League has sections. "Non-resistance" will be another topic of discussion, and economic causes of war, with methods of propaganda for combating it, will occupy a large part of the sessions.

The following are among the delegates to the conference: Miss Helena Dudley and Miss Helen Cheever of Boston, members of the executive committee; Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw of Boston, Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, international president and honorary president of the American section; Miss Lillian Wall, Mrs. Henry Villard and Mrs. Henry G. Leach of New York; Miss Mary Winslow and Miss Mary Ingham of Philadelphia.

asked a voice in all the post-war international conferences. But in spite of this the amendment proposed that Canada shall revert to the status of 150 years ago to become a crown colony to be looked after by Great Britain. We have a status to maintain as a nation. We will be looked on and judged by the part we play within the empire and in the world."

"LOG ROLLING" ON TARIFF CHARGED

(Continued from Page 1)

merchandise as found in the investigations and report of the Reynolds Commission based upon such selling prices in August, 1921, has not changed since that time and are the same today.

Summing up his address, which covered 40 typewritten pages, Senator Simmons declared the tariff bill was "fraught with more danger to the people of the country and the institutions under which we live than any bill which ever crossed the threshold of this Chamber."

"I suppose the bill will be passed," he said, "not because it meets the judgment of this body, but because a majority of senators subscribe to the excessive rates imposed on certain products of general use, or in the delegation of the extraordinary powers to the executive, but passed by a majority because a certain feature of that majority are willing to forego their opposition to what they regard as unjust impositions upon the people in order to get concessions for those in whom they are interested."

"If the passage of the bill is accomplished, it will be the result of what I am loath to call a swag in the parceling out of manifold subsidies and gratuities carried in this bill, and thus the log-rolling process by which it is claimed the river and harbor bills are passed will be applied in levying taxes upon the people amounting to billions of dollars for the benefit of the special interests, while of all the vast contributions of the people only the pitiable sum of \$350,000,000 is estimated, will find its way into the public treasury."

"If the bill shall pass, the only hope lies in an appeal from the action of this body to the judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people and their decision will in that event overrule and set aside the action of the congress, I have no doubt."

CANADA MAY APPOINT AGENT FOR MEXICO

MONTREAL, April 19 (Special Correspondence)—The development of Canadian trade with Mexico was considered at a meeting of the executive committee of the Montreal City and District Export Club. The announcement recently made in the House of Commons at Ottawa by James A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, that the Dominion Government was considering the appointment of a Canadian trade commissioner in the city of Mexico as well as the establishment of steamship services between Canada and the Mexican Republic, both on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was received with warm approval and the minister's proposals were unanimously endorsed as calculated to improve trade relations immensely.

It was reported that a leading official of a Montreal corporation who had just returned from a business trip to Mexico had stated that the Mexican Government and the business community of Mexico were strongly in favor of the establishment of a Canadian trade commissioner in the Mexican capital. A letter was received from the Canadian trade commissioner at Kingston,

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COUNTRY SCHOOLS CLOSED IN QUEBEC

Lack of Pupils at 15 Rural Communities Forces Situation

QUEBEC, April 17 (Special Correspondence)—The fact that 15 Protestant rural schools in the eastern townships have been obliged to close because of lack of pupils, the required number for each school being 40, has brought the matter of education in that part of the Province of Quebec to the fore.

Dr. G. W. Parmelee, secretary of the Protestant Committee, some years ago drew up a system of consolidation for the Protestant schools in the eastern townships and progress has been made along these lines. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of the Province, in a public address in Montreal, stated that the Government aimed to aid these scattered schools.

At the last session of the Legislature an annual sum of \$40,000 was voted specially for the cause of Protestant education, and it is expected that the Protestant Committee, with this additional sum, can do much for the rural schools of the eastern townships. There are no restrictions attached to the grant, and since superior education is being given in the eastern townships, notably McGill University, Montreal, which obtained a grant of \$1,000,000, and the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, which was given \$100,000 last session as a special grant, it is expected that the \$40,000 per year will go to the elementary schools, now so badly pressed.

Referring to school matters, in a recent public address, Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, pointed out that an effort was being made to consolidate the Protestant schools for the sake of expediency, more especially those in the eastern townships. Ontario had to acknowledge that she was taxing the public of the province \$30,000,000, as against a taxation of only \$15,000,000 levied by the Province of Quebec. But taxes had to be paid if anything was to be accomplished.

If the people desired more or better education, they would have to pay for it. Whether the Government or municipal or individual effort should provide the funds, was a matter to be studied. It was noteworthy that the Western University of London, Ont., received a grant of \$50,000 a year from that city. Might not the municipalities of Quebec, he asked, emulate such an example, with great advantage?

CANADA MAKES ITS OWN BOOTS

MONTREAL, April 17 (Special Correspondence)—Canadians are now purchasing footwear 90 per cent of which is of their own manufacture, whereas 20 years ago 60, 60 or even 70 per cent of the Canadian annual consumption was imported from abroad. Canada today supplies the Dominion's entire needs in footwear, and the Canadian manufactured product compares very favorably, grade for grade, with that of any other country. With a production in 1921 of about 15,000,000 pairs of shoes, which, due to the general slump in trade, was considerably below normal, Canada was able to engage in an export trade of some volume.

The Canadian shoe industry at the present time occupies something like sixth place amongst the country's industries. In 1920 there were 171 factories in Canada capitalised at \$32,500,000, with 12,000 workers who had 70,000 dependents and were receiving in wages and salaries \$13,500,000. The annual production in that year was \$65,000,000. In 1921 the industry witnessed an expansion in the establishment of new plants though the total production was lower due to general conditions. A peculiar feature of the boot and shoe industry in Canada is that in its every phase it is essentially Canadian. This is true in regard to the control of factories, the use of Canadian raw material, and to a large extent, the use of Canadian made machinery. The industry is almost exclusively confined to the province of Quebec and Ontario, the former having pre-eminence with about 90 per cent of the Dominion's factories. Montreal and Quebec's cities alone have 98 plants. Quebec's share of the year's output accounts for about 67 per cent of the Dominion's whole and Ontario for about 30 per cent.

CAR LOADINGS EXPAND
CHICAGO, April 25.—The North Western road's car loadings during the first 22 days of April increased 3.30 per cent, and the Rock Island's increased 3.70 per cent.

CAR ORDERS TOTAL \$2,700,000
BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 25.—The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation announces new orders on its books for railroad cars totaling \$2,700,000.

Wanted
Per Hour
Bricklayers \$1.10
Plasterers 1.10
Stonecutters 1.02½
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Must Be Union Men
Plenty of work for good mechanics only
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Per Hour
Carpenters \$1.00
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Plumbers 1.02½
Slate and Tile
Roofers 1.00
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Wanted. Apply by letter
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Are Made of
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Solid Slate Stone
They retain the cold
The Best Dealers Sell the Eddy
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STATUS OF INDIANS IMPROVES IN KENYA

Whole Question of Their Participation in the Colony's Government to Be Revived

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 26.—The Indian troubles in Kenya Colony, hitherto known as British East Africa, are for the moment quiescent, but the situation there, The Christian Science Monitor learns, continues to be very difficult, owing to apparently inextinguishable antipathies between the European and the Indian settlers. The European planters as the pioneers of the development of the highlands, claim the absolute freedom which is enjoyed by the great self-governing dominions to control the composition of their own population by restrictions upon immigrants from other countries. The Indians, who are largely traders, point to a resolution passed at the Imperial Conference in London last summer, at which it was laid down that the disabilities upon British Indians, lawfully domiciled in other parts of the Empire, were incongruous with the position of India as an equal member of the British Empire.

The Indians further claim that as Kenya Colony has an far not grown from the position of British colony into that of a self-governing Dominion, the British Government is responsible for seeing that they get equal rights with the white inhabitants. The British Government, mindful of the agitation in India where the Kenya Colony question has long been a favorite means amongst the Nationalist agitators for keeping alive general Indian race hatred against Europeans, have temporized with the matter with the result that it can no longer be treated as one concerning only the area in which it has arisen.

Official information which has reached London from the Kenya Colony Government, The Christian Science Monitor learns, shows that there has been no recent disturbance, and that matters are now taking their normal course. The Indians have been lately given as a temporary arrangement one additional seat in the Kenya Executive Council, bringing their representation to three out of total of 14 members on this important body, which controls the administration of the colony.

They have also received two extra seats upon the larger legislative body which is concerned with the making of the laws. This arrangement will be revised next year and the whole Indian question is now under discussion between the Kenya Colony Government and the British Government, with a view to the removal as far as possible of unquestionable grievances.

While no census of the colony has ever been taken, a rough estimate of the population can be arrived at. According to the best authorities the total population of the colony is about 1,000,000, of which 500,000 are British settlers, 30,000 are Indian laborers, the balance being natives. Of the whites about 3000 are European farmers.

WORLD SHIP RACES FAVORED IN CANADA

OTTAWA, April 21.—As a stimulant to Canadian shipbuilding and the fisheries, fishing industry, William Duff, member of the House of Commons, will ask the Government to promote future international schooner races, such as that in which the Japanese won the cup from American contenders last year.

In seeking the support of the Government, Mr. Duff is expected to ask for an appropriation of \$500,000 to enable the Canadian fishermen to conduct their elimination races and prepare for the big event with American craft in the summer.

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GERMANY BUYING MORE GOODS IN AMERICA THAN EVER BEFORE

Large Gold Credits Have Been Established Through Sale of Billions of Practically Worthless Paper Marks

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
(Copyright, 1922, Public Ledger Company)

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Germany is buying more goods than she has ever before in her entire history from this country.

That is the anomalous state of affairs revealed by official facts and figures that have just come to light. In 1914, the year the World War broke out, Germany purchased the "peak" total of \$34,797,276 worth of raw materials and manufactured products in America. In 1921, German purchases here reached the record total of \$272,325,233. At the recorded monthly rate of her purchases thus far in 1922, Germany is likely to buy on an even heavier scale this year. She is, for example, today taking about one-half of America's entire export of coffee.

As German trade operations in the United States have been steadily increasing during the past two years, wonder has grown as to the source of such vast purchasing power. The secret is out. German revenue for buying purposes in this country is derived from the sale of many billions of practically worthless German paper marks. By that process enormous large gold credits have been established, and it is against these that Germany is being able to draw for commodity purchases.

Professor Cassell's Opinion

Federal authorities in Washington declare it is impossible to state the exact amount the Germans have thus acquired. It is said to total not less than \$900,000,000. Manifestly there was enough available in America in 1921 to finance purchases that were not far from \$400,000,000. Professor Cassell, a distinguished Swedish economist participating in the Genoa Conference, stated on April 24 that the sale abroad of German paper marks and "waste paper" currencies has been built up by two classes of people. One class consists of other speculators, who think gambling in marks is a profitable adventure. They have piled up in wares and wares the biggest stocks of "stage money" that has been accumulated in this country since the Confederate states went out of the currency-printing business. The other class, which has contributed so prodigiously toward establishing a German credit balance in American banks, is made up of German sympathizers, mainly the henchmen of pre-war and war days, who from a sense of patriotism have rushed to the aid of the "fatherland."

It is well known that during the last two years everybody in America who had an acquaintance, a friend, a relative or a correspondent in Germany has been begged to send over American dollars in exchange for Berlin paper money. It would be represented that Germany was "coming back" fast; that the sinking mark was sure sooner or later to reach bottom, and that then the direction would be upward.

Harvest a Rich One

There was no more certain get-rich-quick proposition extant, so the Germans said. Between the gullibles and the patriots in the United States, the harvest was a rich one. That is why Germany was able to purchase and pay for between 40 and 45 per cent of all the copper America sold abroad in 1921. According to official figures, American copper exports for 21 months of last year amounted to \$37,588,000. Of that total, \$12,121,000 pounds went to Germany. Even in 1921, when the German copper manufacturing industry was at the height of its prosperity, only 33 per cent of America's copper export was shipped to Germany. Last year Germany bought more American copper than Great Britain, France and Japan combined.

The kind of purchases Germany is making so heavily in the United States, in addition to refined copper, in bars and ingots (of which her purchases last year amounted to \$31,057,000), is shown by the following figures for 1921:

"Raw" cotton	\$10,912,000
Wheat	6,912,000
Eard	25,458,000
Turpentine oil	11,502,000
Wheat flour	10,859,000
Corn	10,253,000
Bacon	7,906,000
Condensed and evap. milk	8,257,000

Of greater moment to American manufacturers than German purchases in the United States, which are almost exclusively either raw materials or foodstuffs, is the amazing increase of German competition in the markets of the United States. Germany sold America \$50,279,000 worth of goods in 1921 and is now selling at the rate of \$130,000,000 a year. That, or more, will be the grand total for 1922.

German Competition Felt

Numerous American industries are feeling German competition severely. It is reported in Washington that the great glove trade in central New York State is virtually "paralyzed" by the

invasion of cheap-priced German leather and cotton gloves, with which it is out of the question for American manufacturers to compete. Many factories are said to have shut down directly on that account.

American cutlery manufacturers are in a state of anxiety over the "dumping" of German knives, razors and scissors in quantities and at prices that it is absurd for American factories and American labor to try to meet. Germany before the war always had a big cutlery market in the United States. Not only, however, are her total sales here today greater in dollars than in 1913-1914, but owing to ridiculously low prices she is now "dumping" 10, 20 and 30 times the amount of actual cutlery wares into American markets. It is being bought with avidity because of the irresistibly cheap cost, quality considered. An instance is a clever little pocket safety razor kit, which is laid down in the United States from Germany, after payment of carriage, tariff and commissions, at a lower price per dozen than it costs to manufacture a single one of the same kind of kits in this country. That instance can be multiplied in 100 other categories of small goods such as gloves, hosiery, toys, earthenware and motion picture films. There also has been an enormous increase in the sale of German newspaper paper. In the last year before the war only \$76,000 worth of that commodity came from Germany. In 1921 imports were \$5,611,000.

HOTEL MEN SHOWN HOW TO RUN HOTEL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 26 (Special).—The hotel exposition which opened its doors on the steel pier last night has drawn hundreds of visitors, in addition to more than 400 hotel owners and managers, to this city.

One hundred and twenty exhibitors from various parts of the United States are represented in the rows of booths which display everything used in a modern hotel from a toothpick to a complete electrical refrigeration system. For the first time, and before the show was opened formally, many of the visitors had an opportunity to go behind the scenes and see just how the "wheels go round" in America's hotel industry.

To most of these visitors, many of them business men and women, the exposition, which is under the auspices of the Atlantic City Avenue Hotel Association, was a distinct surprise. The same may be said of some of the hotel proprietors themselves; it is primarily for the latter class that the exposition was undertaken.

One of the striking features of the show is a model hotel kitchen, complete to the last detail. Before huge batteries of electric and gas ranges, the most noted of Atlantic City's chefs are preparing meals before the eyes of the spectators, showing just how a complete hotel menu is cooked. Various civic organizations have been invited to attend on different days and the members are to be served at tables in the gallery by waiters from the various association hotels. Both the Arcade and Casino are decorated with bunting, plants and flowers, the entrance to the Casino giving one the impression of an Egyptian garden.

WOMAN'S CLUB PLANS 14-STORY DWELLING

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 26.—A 14-story clubhouse is contemplated by the American Woman's Association, composed of self-supporting women, of which Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith is president and Miss Anne Morgan treasurer. The association has been incorporated with the following announced purposes:

"To uphold American standards of living, American ideals and the fundamental principles of American democracy, to stand for the highest type of American womanhood, to promote mutual improvement and social purposes of members—health, recreation and so forth."

DAYLIGHT SAVING ADOPTED
LEWISTON, Me., April 26.—Representatives of mills and factories of this city and Auburn, across the river, decided yesterday to adopt daylight saving time on April 30 and to return to standard time on the last Sunday in September. Schools and trolley cars will conform, as will the rest of the community.

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SOCIALISTS FAVOR WORLD CONGRESS

Delegates at Chicago Conference to Discuss Foreign Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 26.—Resumption of international relations will undoubtedly be voted by the Socialist Party at its annual convention opening in Cleveland Saturday, according to Otto Branstetter, executive secretary of the party at headquarters here.

Mr. Branstetter said the convention probably would vote to participate in an international conference recently called by the executive committee of the three international. These are the old Second International, in existence when the war began and representing the Socialists who stood with the nations, the third, or Communist International, and the Vienna International, which, as Mr. Branstetter said, stood between the two, and more nearly maintained the traditional Socialist policy. The meeting is expected to take place early this summer, he added.

The Socialist Party at this convention will also make overtures to bring into association with it the Socialist parties in the dependencies of the United States, particularly in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

The meeting will be marked by the attendance for the first time of fraternal delegates from the Labor Party of Mexico and the Socialist Party of Yucatan, it is anticipated.

CAPE COD CANAL BILL HEARINGS CONCLUDED

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 26.—Hearings on the Winslow bill authorizing the Government to purchase the Cape Cod Canal and to operate it as a free tolls waterway for coastwise traffic were practically ended today before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Chairman Samuel E. Winslow (R), Representative from Massachusetts, stated that unless members of the committee desired to hear further witnesses, the question would be considered in executive session.

An early and favorable report on the bill is assured, as members of the committee appear convinced that the Cape Cod Canal would be used by practically all shipping which now goes around the Cape, if it was operated on a free toll basis.

H. P. Wilson, vice-president of the Cape Cod Canal Company, virtually told the committee, in his testimony, that the company would be unable to finance the necessary improvements to make it a deep waterway. The Government is proposing to deepen the canal to 35 feet and to broaden it to 200 feet.

Questions of the purchase price, fixed at \$11,500,000 by the War Department, and of locks are matters which will have to be threshed out later. Canal company officials value the waterway at about \$18,000,000.

LOAN TO LIBERIA CALLED MORAL DUTY

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Pending action on the proposed American loan of \$5,000,000 to the Republic of Liberia, the United States "has stood in the way" of help from other nations, President Harding said in a letter to the Ways and Means Committee, made public yesterday in a committee report to the House.

Reporting the Fordney resolution for extension of the \$5,000,000 credit authorized in 1918, the committee declared that it proposed to carry out a moral obligation of the United States to the Government of Liberia and that the venture was believed to be sound.

DRYS AIM TO RETAIN CONGRESS CONTROL

Anti-Saloon League Urges Nomination of Congressmen Who Would Uphold Amendment

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 26.—An appeal to voters of the United States to elect to Congress this autumn members who will uphold the prohibition amendment to the Constitution and continue in effect proper enforcement laws, was sounded today by the Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

In a statement pointing out that between now and October the voters will be called upon to nominate 435 representatives and 35 senators, the league says there are 34 avowed national organizations at work to discredit prohibition to nullify its purpose and to defeat its enforcement by the nomination of wet representatives and senators. This is declared to be a challenge to law and order.

The statement is signed by James Cannon, Jr., chairman; Wayne B. Wheeler, secretary; Ernest H. Cherrington, A. J. Borton, William H. Anderson and Parley A. Baker. It reads:

"The wetting declaration of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment leading this fight is first, to repeal the Volstead Act, second, to leave to every state the enforcement of prohibition through state law alone, and third to legalize the sale of beer and wine. If this effort should succeed these wet states would be no federal law and no federal officers to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. States having state prohibition codes could enforce such codes just as they did before national prohibition, but wet states would remain wet and we would be exactly where we were before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed. These wet states would become centers for the distribution of intoxicants throughout the nation. The prohibition of the legal machinery for enforcing the Constitution means nullification.

"The immediate objective of the liquor interests openly declared is to legalize light wine and beer, which would make federal prohibition non-enforceable. This would mean the return of breweries and wineries, with a complete system necessary for distribution. The beer traffic, with its attendant political corruption, represented the principal part of the outlawed liquor traffic. If this effort should succeed there would bring back most of the evils which were prohibited by the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The courts have repeatedly declared that wine is intoxicating liquor. It, therefore, cannot be legalized under the Eighteenth Amendment. To permit a 2.75 per cent beer under the federal law would not legalize it in the states that have prohibited such a beer by state law. We would have a variety of standards in other states which would encourage lawlessness and result in chaos.

"While the Eighteenth Amendment is in the Constitution it should be honestly and uniformly enforced. Congress by overwhelming majorities has done its sworn duty in supporting the Constitution by enacting prohibition enforcement laws. The people are now facing the vital issue as to whether they will be as loyal to the Constitution as Congress has been and defeat candidates for Congress who will tempt to weaken or repeal the National Prohibition act. Record your convictions at the primaries and at the election."

SEBES RECOGNIZE ALBANIA

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Albanian Government at Tirana has been recognized by the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Tashko, Vice-Consul of Albania in New York, announced last night. Greece is the only Balkan state that has not established friendly relations, he said.

RATE WAR FIGHT IS INTERNATIONAL

British Line Is Rival for South American Passengers

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 26.—The first break in ocean passenger rates from the war-time peak of high transportation costs, precipitated last week by the Lamport and Holt Line in cutting away approximately one-third of the fares to South American ports, has resolved itself into an international fight—a British line on one side and the United States Shipping Board on the other, says today's Journal of Commerce.

The British line's new rate schedule from New York City to Rio Janeiro is cut from \$415 to \$315, to Montevideo from \$475 to \$360, and to Buenos Aires from \$490 to \$370. The new Shipping Board rates are \$295 to Rio de Janeiro, \$345 to Montevideo and \$360 to Buenos Aires.

In meeting the rate made by the Lamport and Holt Line, and then with another broadcast cutting which put its rate below the British line figures, Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board, his friends here say, has served notice that the American flag is on the seas to stay.

Mr. Lasker's statement, quoted yesterday in dispatches from Washington to the effect that the Lamport and Holt Line's action was an "unfriendly one," has been met by a statement from David Cook, manager in the United States for the British company.

Mr. Cook, in a telegram to Chairman Lasker, which he made public, said the Munson Line, operating managers for the Shipping Board's South American service, had a 24-hour notice of the change in rates. He reiterated that the cut was an "adjustment" or a differential, based on the comparative speed of the two fleets, the British line being the slower.

Frank C. Munson, president of the Munson Line, countered by stating that his company, or the Shipping Board, did not ask a differential when the Munson Line in 1920 was going vessels slower than the Lamport and Holt fleet. He added that the service of faster ships had greatly increased South American travel, and forecast that now rates were lower this travel would be still further increased.

MAJOR PROMOTION HEARING CONTINUES

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Protests against the nomination of Lieut.-Col. Duncan K. Major, former chief of staff of the Twenty-sixth (New England) Division, to be a colonel were again heard today by the Senate Military Committee in executive session.

Those appearing included Maj. John W. Hyatt, of the Massachusetts National Guard; Maj. A. L. Pendleton, military instructor at the Georgia Institute of Technology; Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Stevens of the Massachusetts National Guard, and Maj. A. L. Ford, military editor of the Boston Traveler, all former staff officers of the 26th Division, when it was overseas.

MIDSHIPMEN NOT TO SEE EUROPE

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The summer cruise of the midshipmen from the Naval Academy will carry the squadron of war ships up and down the Atlantic coast and not overseas, it was said yesterday at the Navy Department. Shortage in naval fuel appropriations, which also caused abandonment of target practice against the old battleship Iowa, is responsible for the change.

BOSTON MEN FAVOR SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Retention of Naval Reserve Clause and Development of American Seamen Urged

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Provisions of the ship subsidy bill were endorsed yesterday at the joint Congressional hearings on the measure by a group representing civic organizations in various New England cities. The public generally in New England states, they said, favors quick action by Congress on the Administration program.

E. E. Blodgett, who said he spoke for civic bodies in a number of New England cities as well as for the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declared that "if Congress wants American shipping done by the British, Norwegians and Japanese, it should not pass this bill."

Unless steps are taken to build up a privately owned merchant fleet, he said, it will only be a few years until the American flag has practically disappeared from the seas.

Eugene E. O'Donnell, also representing the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declared that experience had demonstrated the unwisdom of attempting to operate a government-owned merchant fleet. In order to attract private capital to shipping, he added, it is necessary that some assistance be furnished by the Government.

Commenting on the recent announcement of Shipping Board officials that the sections under which a merchant marine naval reserve would be created, were to be eliminated and embodied in a separate bill already prepared by the Navy Department, Mr. O'Donnell asserted such action would be "detrimental to the upbuilding of a strong and vigorous merchant marine."

"We felt sure," he continued, "it is not the desire of ship owners that this feature of the bill be adopted for the purpose of embarrassing the sea-going unions, for no one questions the right of the men to organize for the purpose of improving their own condition. We strongly urge therefore that the naval reserve features of the bill be retained and the bill be so worded that no question could arise that would affect the different marine unions. Our experience during the war with alien crews prompts us to urge that our American personnel be developed for our merchant vessels and the best way this can be brought about is through the medium of a naval reserve."

LEAD PRICE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, April 25.—The American Smelting and Refining Company today advanced the price of lead from 5.10 to 5.25 cents a pound.

CHILEAN ENVOYS NOW IN CAPITAL

Tacha-Arica Conference Arranged for Middle of May

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Chilean delegates to the Tacha-Arica Conference, to be held in Washington in the middle of May for the purpose of settling the long-standing controversy between Chile and Peru over the territory of Tacha-Arica, have been formally presented to Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State. The delegates, who were presented by Ambassador Mathieu of the Chilean Embassy, are Dr. Luis Iquintero and Carlos Aldunate Solar, principal delegates, and Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, counselor of the delegation. Dr. Iquintero is at present Chilean Minister to Argentina and Señor Solar is a former Senator and member of the Chilean Foreign Office. Dr. Alvarez is a distinguished international lawyer.

At the State Department it was explained the call of the Chilean representatives was one of courtesy, the delegates merely paying their respects. As they are not accredited to the United States they presented no credentials. Upon the arrival in Washington of the full Peruvian delegation a date will be set for opening the conference. If now appears that the delegates will be able to get together not later than the 15th of May.

Delegate Volardo of the Peruvian mission, is now in New York and is expected in Washington soon. Minister Horras, representative of Peru, in France, the second Peruvian delegate to the Tacha-Arica conference, is still in Paris. It is not known definitely what date he will sail for America.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Tacha-Arica conference was called upon the invitation of President Harding, the United States will not participate in the conference unless specifically invited by the conferees. Under present plans, the delegates will meet at the Pan-American Union Building, seat of many important committee meetings during the armament conference, and will there deliberate in their efforts to find a solution of the 39-year-old controversy, which is regarded as one of the most important in either of the Americas.

CANTALOUPE MAKES EARLY VISIT

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 26.—The cantaloupe is here today, six weeks earlier than usual. About 50,000 have just arrived on two cars from Mexico, and have been distributed to fruit stores at 23 cents each wholesale. Retail prices are expected to average 35 cents. The cantaloupe generally does not appear until late in May or June, coming from California.

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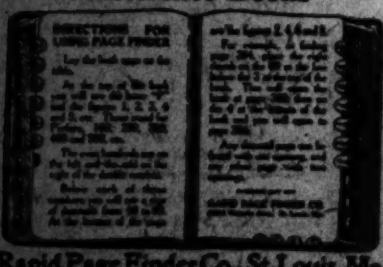
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NEW YORK LAW STANDS "ACID TEST"

Former Opponents Now Propose of Orderly Regulation of Growth of City

Special from Monitor Bureau.
NEW YORK, April 25.—The New York City building zone law has been in operation over five years. The consensus here of those who have been in close touch with this system of controlled construction from its inception is that New York City has been benefited immensely because of it. It has stabilized real estate values, encouraged the development of a new and attractive type of architecture for high buildings in sections where high buildings are permitted, preserved the better class of business streets from invasion of small factories, saved the exclusive residential sections from the incursion of business blocks, and contributed largely toward giving the city a more attractive skyline and more picturesque appearance.

This improved building plan is generally accepted as a thoroughly practical and helpful measure, it is explained by the authorities, and from circles where once came controversy and antagonism toward the plan now there are offered expressions of appreciation for the law, and it is admitted that results have proved the system most progressive.

"New York's zoning law has increased values," said George B. Ford, consultant to the New York Zoning Commission and now director of the City Planning Department of New York. "This is shown by the fact that the present of the Board of Taxes and Assessments reports that he has not lowered any assessed valuations on account of damage that could be shown under the zoning ordinance. Furthermore, he has instructed all field appraisers to increase valuations to correspond with benefits discovered because of the zoning law. This has resulted in an increase of assessed valuations in the five boroughs of New York. It is interesting to note that not one of the thousands of people who protest against increases in assessed valuations has objected to the increase due to benefits received because of the zoning ordinance. The city has not tied down to zoning a proper and just and today one almost never hears any complaint of it."

Property Value Increased
"In a large, open, residence section south of Prospect Park in Brooklyn," Mr. Ford continued, "which was being invaded by apartment houses, stores and public garages, with a drop often of 50 per cent in property values, almost overnight on the passage of the controlling ordinance values increased at least 10 per cent and have been going up steadily ever since, so that the whole tract is not only back where it was before the invasion started, but it is even better off. One petition after another is coming to the Board of Assessments from this district to stiffen up still more on the zoning requirements. Whereas, in the first two or three years after the zoning law was put into effect in New York City, most of the 120 petitions presented to the Board of Apportionment were to relax the restrictions—that is, by changing business block to an industrial block or a residence block to a business block. Within the past year a half the petitions have swung the other way, and now more than three-fifths of the petitions request more rigid restrictions in respective districts."

"The real estate men and those who lend money in real estate, once were almost unanimously opposed to zoning. Today these same people are not only almost unanimously in favor of it, but are most enthusiastic in commending the measure, regarding it as one of the best steps the city has yet taken. They use zoning as one of their chief points in selling property and the real estate board has been the greatest help in 'standing pat' on the zoning law and preventing its infraction. These real estate people frankly admit that most of the 'blighted' districts in New York, which were rapidly going so badly down hill, are on the way to recovery because of this system."

Zoning a "Going Concern"
"As a message to other cities contemplating similar action I will say: Zoning is a 'going concern' in New York. It is the control of the use of private property in the interest of the community as a whole. Zoning is not retroactive; it is the conserving of all that is good in existing conditions, and, at times, pulling up blighted districts. Zoning saves money; it is inevitable."

Edward M. Bassett, member of the New York bar and one of the leading authorities on zoning, said that almost every one admiring the building zone system here is a decided success. "Through this measure," he said, "real estate values are equalized instead of being absorbed by a few, and it always results in broader business centers by causing the growth to be spread out instead of up. Aside from the immediate benefits derived from this law, the encouraging factor connected with the whole thing is that it conserves the future. The fundamentals of successful zoning is protection and preservation."

Goodhue Livingston of Trowbridge & Livingston, architects, who have designed many prominent buildings here, said: "Like all things progressive, it is too bad this idea was not introduced years ago; it would have been so much better for the city. From an architect's standpoint, the height restrictions pertaining to tall buildings has created new architectural problems, which has resulted in a more beautiful metropolis."

"The zoning law has resulted in a more orderly and systematic growth in New York City," said Douglas L. Millman of Douglas L. Millman & Co., one of the leading real estate brokerage firms here. "It has done away with the former haphazard, unregulated state of development. It is splendid and was much needed. It is accomplishing the greatest good to the greatest number."

One modest city planning expert expressed himself thus: "Zoning is a

conscious, intelligent effort to direct the building of the city in accord with well-considered, planned, and logical housekeeping. It provides a place for everything and tries to keep everything in its place. Like good industrial management, it plans for an orderly growth and expansion of the plant."

St. Paul Real Estate Men

Strongly Oppose Zone Plan

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 15 (Special Correspondence).—Twelve small restricted districts have been established here under the zoning plan, and applications for 75 others are pending. In the majority of these latter instances no action has been taken to create them because, after making application for the restriction, property owners decided the move inadvisable. This situation is hampering development of these districts, as the Commissioner of Buildings is prohibited from issuing building permits until the petitions for restriction have been acted upon.

Summit Avenue, the outstanding residential street and declared to be one of the most beautiful in the country, is the center of a heated debate over the restriction question. Prior to 1915, business buildings were restricted only by sentiment, a few apartment buildings having been erected toward the downtown district during recent years. Recently some property owners petitioned for a restriction against all buildings excepting single residences and duplexes, others opposing the move on the ground that realty values have been held down by even the sentimental restriction and that a permanent restriction will mean a complete deterioration of the street within 25 years.

Court action was initiated but is being delayed pending the outcome of the zoning movement. Leading real estate experts contend that permanent restriction of this street will drive the better class of home owners from it unless some provision is made to keep business vehicle traffic from it and that the latter restriction is impossible.

The growth of the business and apartment house district is westward into the Summit Avenue section from downtown. Real estate dealers favor restriction against business houses only with a provision that apartment buildings be limited to two stories and be 50 to 60 feet back from the street.

The evolution of "lower town," once the preferred residential district and now in the retail and wholesale district, is pointed to as indicative of similar results which cannot be successfully combated.

Numerous homes on Summit Avenue are for sale. Realty dealers declare property values are held down 20 per cent now, and will drop further if the new zoning plan restricts that district to residences. There is a growing sentiment in favor of restriction for not more than 30 years in any part of the municipality. Property values throughout St. Paul would be dangerously disturbed by a drastic zoning ordinance unless its duration is limited to not more than two or three decades, leading real estate experts assert.

SENATE TO ACT ON LEGION CANVASS

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Action by Republican Senators on the bonus bill will depend largely upon the results of the country-wide poll now being taken by the American Legion. It was stated today by leaders in charge of the bill. Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, leader of the farm bloc and chief proponent of this means of distributing final action, today declared that "The soldiers' bonus bill that Congress will enact will be one that will be most satisfactory to ex-service men."

The Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee have agreed to the \$50 cash payment feature. It is said, this being acceptable to the legion. The land settlement plan in the House bill providing for reclamation work on western lands will probably be eliminated by the committee and in its place will be put the land and home aid provisions approved by the American Legion.

A letter received by Senator Capper today from Donald W. Stuart of Kansas, who is in charge of the canvass at that state, declares that while some of the veterans want the cash payments, all of them give preference to the insurance and home aid features of the bill as advocated by the Senate Finance Committee.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HELPS UNEMPLOYED

VICTORIA, B. C., April 22 (Special Correspondence).—Fifteen hundred men from the overcrowded coast cities of British Columbia will be sent to the prairies this month to secure work on farms. Arrangements for sending men to the prairies at reduced train fares and for advancing them money to pay the expense of the journey were made by the Provincial Government in cooperation with the city authorities of Victoria and Vancouver.

The workers from British Columbia will be sent to Saskatchewan, where they will be able to find employment until the harvest is completed in the fall. This movement of unemployed men is much to relieve unemployment conditions on the coast.

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NORTH AND SOUTH SPLIT IN IRELAND

Breach Indicated by Letter From Michael Collins to Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster

BELFAST, April 26 (By The Associated Press).—A breach between the Dublin and Belfast governments, which Ulster political quarters declare may also entail a rupture of the London Agreement, is indicated by a statement issued by the Provisional Government in Dublin this afternoon, announcing that it is unable to cooperate with the Belfast Government in an inquiry into the Irish railways.

The seriousness of the general situation between the two governments is indicated by a telegram from Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government, to Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier.

"All here are agreed it is impossible to make any further progress until the vital clauses of the London Agreement are fulfilled by you," said Mr. Collins in this telegram, dated April 22. They consider your attitude regarding prisoners is most unsatisfactory and entirely out of accord with the letter and spirit of the agreement, and your failure to agree to investigation of cases under Clause V most unreasonable."

Clause V of the London agreement of March 30 provided for the establishment of a committee in Belfast, with equal numbers of Roman Catholics and Protestants, to hear and investigate complaints of intimidation, outrages and so forth.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 26.—The outrage at Athlone, by which Brigadier-General Adamson, commanding the Free State troops was fatally shot, has placed the Republican section of the Irish Republican Army in the position of having to answer the charge of shedding the first blood. It has also given the opportunity, of which Sean McKewen, the resourceful Free State commandant is said to have most dramatically availed himself.

The story is that on the morning following the murder, Sean McKewen surrounded with his troops the hotel occupied by Athlone Republican branch of the Irish Republican Army as headquarters, and forcibly arrested Commandant Fitzpatrick and all his men, who were charged of protesting their innocence as they went. Whether the story be true or not, the already existing prestige of the Republican section of the Irish Republican Army is certainly further discredited.

The Daily Eireann resumes its session in Dublin today, when it will have to consider this terrible crime in conjunction with the further demands to control the political situation which are still being put forward by the remains of the Republican military organization.

Peace Conference Sits and Again Adjourns

DUBLIN, April 26 (By The Associated Press).—When the Irish Peace Conference was resumed this morning, three Labor delegates were in attendance, in addition to the Free Staters, the Republicans, and the mediators who have attended the previous sessions. The Labor delegates were Aldermen O'Brien, Thomas Johnson, and Cathal O'Shaughnessy. Their presence was taken as a sign that definite peace proposals would be submitted.

Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith represented the Provisional Free State Government, and Eamon de Valera and Cathal Brugha (Charles Burgess) the Republicans. The other present were the Lord Mayor, Mr. O'Neill of Dublin and Archbishop Byrne, the sponsors of the conference, and Stephen O'Mara, Mayor of Limerick.

How much progress, if any, had been made in the efforts to reconcile the views of the opposing sides, especially on the subject of the date and conditions for the elections, could not be judged prior to the actual discussions, which will probably be held in private, as were the previous sittings. The Daily Eireann was to meet at 3 p. m. and rumors of a possible coup by Rory O'Connor, leader of the extreme Republican forces, were almost this morning.

Of especial interest as bearing on the mooted question of the comparative military strength of the opposing factions was the statement issued last night by Gen. O'Duffy, chief of staff of the regular Irish Republican army. He declared that in 12 out of 16 divisions in the army 5 per cent of the men remained loyal to general headquarters, and in the remaining four

divisions between 30 and 50 per cent were loyal.

The conference continued into the afternoon, when it was adjourned until Saturday. The Labor leaders will in the interval consult with the other sections of the conference.

FRENCH DESIGNS IN NORTH AFRICA

President's Tour Is Alleged to Be for the Purpose of Bringing About Colonial Expansion

By Special Cable
PARIS, April 26.—There are a variety of reasons assigned for the present North African tour of President Millerand, other than the ostensible motives. One of these is the amazing revival of the colonial spirit in France and also the French Government's desire to impress the natives and interest French citizens at home in their possessions overseas. Every effort is being made to emphasize the contrast of Great Britain's troubles in her Muhammadan possessions and the alleged calm in French Muhammadan dependencies. This claim, however, is not fully borne out in view of the present upheaval in the French dependency of Tunisia.

At any rate it is hoped to renew and strengthen the allegiance of the native races as a result of the presidential party's spectacular tour. Again there is a suspicion of a diplomatic stroke against Spain, who is in difficulties in her Moroccan zone. In Spain itself a strong feeling that the tour is designed to help a scheme for the embracing of all Northern Africa within French colonial territory has been expressed, and the careful distinction that President Millerand in his speech is drawing between the French and Spanish standing in North Africa is repeated.

As already stated a number of reasons may be assigned for the French President's tour. It is highly significant that he should be absent at the moment when the political situation was never so important, and when the decisions taken by France will affect the fate of the whole of Europe perhaps for generations.

During previous conferences President Millerand has always been on the spot and did in reality direct the French line of policy. Aristide Briand found the President practically dictating the line of conduct in foreign affairs, and the former was overthrown largely on account of the opposition of the President. This was in accordance with President Millerand's declared intention when he chose the representative for France at Versailles, but the exercise of personal power by the President, who in theory is irresponsible, is contrary to French practice.

There is no doubt that Raymond Poincaré, who when he was President was completely subordinate to Georges Clemenceau, the then President, planned to exercise any interference from President Millerand.

The Banque Industrielle de Chine scandals, in which the President has been accused of indiscretion, have already weakened his position, and skillful maneuvers were brought into play to bring about his absence during the Geneva conference. Although he is nominally consulted by the course of events, M. Poincaré in reality has had an entirely free hand, insofar as he ties himself by his regard for parliamentary opinion. The President's absence has also enabled him to stay away from Geneva on the plausible pretext that he can control the conference much more effectively than if he were present.

ALLIES DEMAND GERMANS' SURRENDER

PARIS, April 26 (By The Associated Press).—The Allied Council of Ambassadors today handed a note to Dr. Wilhelm Mayer, the German ambassador here, demanding that the German Government make over at once some 15 individuals for whom warrants have been issued in connection with the hand grenade attack on the French barracks in Petersdorf, Upper Silesia, three months ago.

The council asks that the individuals desired be delivered to the custody of the Inter-Allied Commission in Upper Silesia. The requisitioned men took refuge in Germany after the attack of February 1, in which two French soldiers were killed and 25 wounded.

DENVER ROAD REORGANIZATION
The Federal committee at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company of New York has extended the time for the deposit of Denver & Rio Grande refunding of \$5,000,000, the plan of reorganization, to May 22, 1922, inclusive.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Battleships or Not Battleships for the British Navy

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Ever since the days of Good Queen Bess those responsible for efficiency of the Navy provided the Navy with battleships, and it was only on those rare occasions when the British battle fleet suffered defeat and was driven into port, that the enemy of the day was able, by his frigates and privateers, to interfere seriously with British sea-borne commerce.

England became the paramount naval power by efficient use of her battle fleet, and recently when the command of the sea was challenged by Germany it was the British battle fleet that prevented Germany from wresting the command of the sea from us.

A very good example of the use of a battle fleet, and therefore of a battle ship, is the fact that the Atlantic blockade was maintained by means of armed merchant steamers, called the Tenth Cruiser Squadron, cruising for three years between Iceland and the Hebrides. This squadron was described by a First Lord of the Admiralty as "having the strangle hold on Germany" because practically no vessel could pass through this squadron without being examined, and if suspicious, being sent into port for further examination and capture.

The Fleet in the War
It was the battle fleet at Scapa that enabled this poorly-armed squadron to do this useful work, because the Germans could not get their cruisers past the Grand Fleet. They knew that one or two light cruisers could have quickly sunk, or at any rate dispersed the Tenth Cruiser Squadron, and probably they meant to do this when the high seas fleet came out and was ignominiously sent back to harbor at Jutland.

If the British battle fleet had not been superior to that of Germany, the Atlantic blockade could not have been maintained, and foodstuffs and raw materials could have been imported by the Germans. The form of the battleship of course alters with the times. As guns became heavier, and of longer range, so larger ships had to be constructed to carry them, and armor had to be used to withstand the penetration of projectiles. The advent of the torpedo caused increase of speed, and increase of subdivision below water. The aerial bomb, and use of submarine for attack by torpedo caused still further increase of size, speed, and subdivision under water, to render the hull less vulnerable to explosion of these mobile submarine mines.

Limitations of Aircraft
As to aircraft, in spite of the enormous advance in their size and efficiency, it is impossible to believe they can ever be capable of carrying sufficient merchandise to enable them to supersede the ocean tramp steamers for the purpose, though for mail and passengers it is quite probable that a large proportion of travelers will prefer airplanes to mail steamers in the future.

So long as merchandise and foodstuffs are transported by surface-going ships, so long will it be necessary to have surface craft, and also submarines to protect them, by keeping the seas free of hostile submarines and cruisers; and in certain localities it will be necessary to have aircraft transported in aircraft carriers to fight and disperse hostile aircraft that attempt to attack the merchant ships and their escort.

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possesses them, or we shall lose command of the sea.
REAR ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD TUPPER, K. C. B., C. V. O.
London, April 17, 1922.

The "Civic Virtue Gentleman"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Allow me to congratulate you on your editorial on the "Civic Virtue Gentleman." You are right, it "does not belong to our day."

This virtuous young man with dominant will power, personally triumphs over personal temptation. He is a forceful figure.

Civic virtue is something different from that. It is constructive idealism inspired by the love of humanity. It has a holy vision! It is led by the cloud by day and the pillar of fire at night, to guide the multitude and it needs the Christian virtues, patience, forbearance, meekness, not proud force to reach success.

MacMonnies was inaccurate in his symbolism. A more truthful conception of Civic Virtue would be much more difficult to express in art than his. (Signed) ANNABEL A. GOAN.
New York, N. Y., April 11, 1922.

KNIGHTS, AS OF OLD, "JOUST" AT TOURNEY

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 26.—Knights in uniform, with gay plumes and glittering swords, in companies and battalions, entered the lists at Heineemann Park today to "joust" for supremacy in forming unique figures, fancy marching and military maneuvering, a feature of the triennial convocation of the Knights Templar, now in session here.

Led by Oriental Commandery No. 35 of Kansas City, 12 of the 21 competing organizations, representing every section of the nation, and practically every state, participated in today's games. The other 10 will be seen tomorrow. Three army officers, a major, a captain and a first lieutenant, were assigned by the War Department as judges.

SCHOOL MAY EXTEND AWARDS OF LETTERS

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 26.—Recommendations of the Chicago High School Students Association for the awarding of letters for scholarship emulства, character, leadership and other non-athletic activities are before the schools today. The Students Association, formed this semester to coordinate student activities in the city's 23 high schools, met yesterday to adopt a standard of honor insignia for non-athletes. Old English letters, half the size of the full athletic block letter, were adopted, these to be awarded for scholarship, civic society activities and character emulства, as decided by school records. Proposals to present non-athletes merely with emblem pins or buttons were voted down in favor of letters.

Obtaining a regular schedule of college and university scholarships for Chicago high schools, promotion of scholarship standards, and regulation of social life in the schools are among the aims of the association.

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PUBLISHERS TOLD TO ABOLISH WASTE

Association President Also Calls on Fraternity for the Elimination of Strife

NEW YORK, April 26—Placing the full weight of the American Newspaper Publishers Association against any effort to introduce the 44-hour work week into newspaper shops and declaring that there cannot be any reduction in newspaper advertising or subscription rates at this time, T. R. Williams, of the Pittsburgh Press and president of the association, called upon the members at the opening of the annual convention today to eliminate waste in the newspaper plants of the country and get behind the apprenticeship school movement in order to prevent a shortage of skilled help in newspaper plants.

Calling attention to the achievements of President Harding, himself a publisher, Mr. Williams urged his hearers to follow the example of their illustrious fellow craftsman and, as he had led in the scrapping of engines of war to promote international co-operation, for the publisher to scrap the jealousies and animosities that in their ultimate results are harmful not only to those upon whom they are used, but those who use them, as well. Only by this method will this association obtain its fullest results, he said.

Commenting on the mechanical part of the industry, Mr. Williams declared that while at one time "job rules" might have been laudable in the printing trades in order to prevent unemployment, there was no need for such a code today and added:

"In fact there is today in all the large cities a scarcity of printers, pressmen and stereotypers. If the six days' work a week rule was suddenly enforced there would be newspapers badly crippled in getting out. Statistics from the large cities will show that a very considerable percentage of printers, pressmen and stereotypers are at present working or being paid for from seven, eight and nine, and in some exceptional cases even 10 and 11 days a week."

Mr. Williams then drew attention to the schools at Macon, Ga., and elsewhere but declared that they were too limited in scope to do much to change the labor situation.

"The highest cost of labor, therefore, is not so serious a matter now as saving the co-operation of labor to give efficient, full time usable work in return," he continued, "and in devising some means of attracting and training apprentices in the trades so that there will be sufficient labor to meet the future demands of the rapidly growing and expanding newspaper business." However, it is contended on all sides that present wage scales are too high and that reductions must follow the general market in all lines of production.

Unrestricted arbitration was called logical and practical by Mr. Williams who spoke at length of the work of the general committee, including that on newspaper, postal rates, federal taxes, advertising and radio investigations.

He called upon the association members for closer co-operation and a single minded purpose to enlarge the usefulness of the organization to the newspaper publishers of the country.

Officers Are Re-Elected
The board of directors of the Associated Press today re-elected officers and executive committee members as follows:

President, Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star.
First Vice-President, Herbert F. Gunnison, Brooklyn Eagle.
Second Vice-President, Stuart H. Perry, Adrian (Mich.) Telegram.
Secretary and Counselor, Melville K. Stone.

Assistant secretary and general manager, Frederick Roy Martin.

Treasurer, J. R. Yonatz.
Executive committee: Charles Hopkins, Clark, Hartford Courant; Charles A. Rook, Pittsburgh Dispatch; W. L. McLeod, Philadelphia Bulletin; Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star; Adolph S. Ochs, New York Times; John R. Nathan, Providence Journal, and Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News.

M. JOFFRE TRIES OUT HIS SCANTY ENGLISH

NEW YORK, April 26—For the first time since he has been in New York, Marshal Joffre, speaking at a reception in the home of Mrs. Willard Straight, in Fifth Avenue, broke into English today.

"—I thank you all," he said. And as he said it, he laughed like a child with a new toy.

Afterward, he said he had known a little English, but never had dared show it until it just burst out during the reception.

The marshal's morning began with planting of a tree on Central Park Mall for the school children of Joan of Arc School.

From there the marshal went to the Seventh Regiment armory, where he greeted representatives of French societies. Then he went on to Mrs. Straight's home, where he was the guest of the French-American Union for Open Air Schools.

Henry Van Dyke, former Ambassador to Belgium; Dr. John H. Finlay, John W. Brannon and Mrs. Robert Golet were the speakers.

In a tribute to France, Mr. Van Dyke said France is neither imperialistic or militaristic, but is vigilant against Moscow and Potsdam.

UNION PAPER MAKERS AGAINST CUT IN WAGES

NEW YORK, April 26 (By the Associated Press)—The strike vote taken by the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers was overwhelmingly against acceptance of wage reductions proposed by manufacturers of newspaper paper, Jeremiah T. Carey, president of the brotherhood, announced at a conference with the manufacturers today.

Forty delegates of the paper craft

MRS. PARK IS NAMED TO DIRECT WOMEN

National League of Voters Will Decide Whether to "Get Into Politics"

BALTIMORE, Md., April 26 (Special)—Nominations of officers for tomorrow's elections, a report on the present status of federal legislation in which women are especially interested and a decision whether the organization should endorse or oppose candidates for political office were features of today's session of the National League of Women Voters.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston for chairman, Miss Elizabeth Hauser of Girard, O., for secretary, and Miss Katherine Ludington of Hartford, Conn., were nominated without opposition. One director is to be elected for each region from the following nominations: First region, Mrs. Robert L. Denormandie and Mrs. George R. Fearing Jr. of Boston; second region, Mrs. F. Louis Slade of New York City; third region, Mrs. Julian B. Salley of Aiken, S. C.; fourth region, Mrs. William G. Hibbard of Chicago; Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh, Wis.; Mrs. Fred Lowenstein of Evansville, Ind.; fifth region, Mrs. Albee Ladd and Miss Marguerite Wells of Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. John L. Pyle of Huron, S. D.; Mrs. P. X. Way of Watertown, D.; sixth district, Mrs. Charles Dietrich, of Hastings, Neb.; seventh region, Mrs. William Palmer Lucas of San Francisco.

Miss Marion I. Parkhurst of Watertown, N. Y., legislative secretary of the League, declared that women are not well informed on Congressional proceedings, even with regard to welfare legislation, which they are quoted as unenthusiastically supporting.

"Two weeks ago the women for one city debated on the Shepard Tower Bill," said Miss Parkhurst. "The women decided that they favored the bill and asked their congressmen to vote for it and the bill had been passed by Congress months ago."

At the banquet, last evening, many prominent persons, within and without the league, were in attendance. On the platform were Lady Nancy Astor, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of the National Republican Executive Committee, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair of the National Democratic Committee, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, leader of the National League of Women Voters, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt who, for almost half a century has been a worker in the van of the woman suffrage movement—not to forget representative women from all the Latin American countries.

It was an evening of thrills beginning with the reading of a telegram from President Harding and ending with the final notes of the Star Spangled Banner as the 1500 banquet guests left the Century Theater roof.

President Harding's message read: "My interest in the Pan-American Conference of Women has caused me greatly to wish that I might be able to accept the invitation to attend and address your banquet. It would be a great satisfaction to express my interest in this international gathering of women leaders in public life and civic activities. From it I confidently believe will issue results calculated to cement the sentiments of friendship and co-operation among the peoples of the western continent. The world has reason to welcome every effort looking toward larger co-operations, better understanding, and the minimizing of differences and frictions. In this difficult time of the world, with their fine sense of human values, their generous purposes and their unselfish aspiration for the betterment of the race, will be able to contribute much."

"I wish, therefore, in expressing my regret at not being able to accept your invitation, to tell you of my deep interest and sincerest wishes for the complete success of the gathering."

Secretary Hoover said it is more needful to preserve democracy in the hearts of the people than to defend it with military force against autocracy. He named as the ideal of the free peoples of the western hemisphere, individualism accompanied by equal opportunity for all and declared that these are days of danger in which greater speed and greater force must be used, decisions must be formulated more quickly and action must not wait on deliberation.

"We have heard much of the preservation of democracy," he said, "but not enough of the saving democracy from self-destruction. Democracy is merely a mechanism that we have invented to carry out the political work of our social organization."

Large Galaxy of Speakers
"Although our governmental problems are mainly economic, we must not forget the human units for they are the social background we have set up as the ideal of the western hemisphere. When we deal with problems of commerce, problems of transportation, problems of farms, there must be in the background of each one's mind the fact that we are not dealing with mechanical things; we are dealing with the problems of men and of women and of children and therein lies the heart of democracy."

Lady Astor warned her hearers

against the dangers which beset democracy, and declared her faith that "women will not flinch, but that the more you find out the keener you will get to fight."

Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, was followed by a group of women representing the countries of the two continents, Dr. Grace Ritchie, England and South America, Senora Emma Lopez, Senora de Garrido of Cuba, and Senorita Eulalia Guzman of Mexico. All urged unity of the women of the Americas as the first step toward a deeper and more potential world unity.

Another full day's ahead of the delegates for tomorrow, when the committee programs for next year will be completed and the plan of work and the budget adopted, and an effort will be made to crowd into the day the most important business originally scheduled for a Saturday morning session. So great is the interest in the Washington plans for Friday and the additional events now scheduled in Washington for Saturday that many of the delegates will leave here tomorrow and not return for the Saturday session.

CANADA'S WOOL OUTPUT
MONTREAL, April 26 (Special Correspondence)—Wool production in Canada in 1921 was 21,251,456 pounds, according to an estimate of the Bureau of Statistics. At an average value for unwashed wool of 14 cents a pound, the total value of the wool clip amounts to \$2,975,000. The total number of sheep and lambs in Canada in 1921 was estimated at 3,575,560.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF COAL HINTED
Mr. Harding's Plan of Settlement Will Be Announced at Opportune Time

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 26—The announcement that the President has been working on a plan for settlement of the coal strike and permanent establishment of the industry comes simultaneously with the announcement that the House Labor Committee has been holding hearings, will be reported out of committee the last of the week.

While it is known that the President and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, have been working on the plan for some time, administration officials today observed strict silence concerning its form. The only information available is that it will be announced at an "opportune time." This is generally taken to mean the time when the situation has developed to the point where government intervention is justified to protect the public interest, in other words, when the pinch begins to be felt by consumers. The first indication of this has already come to the ears of the Administration in reports that the steel mills are having a shortage and closing down. Officials are inclined to discount this, however, because of the fact that the non-union mines are not operating at full capacity and give for their reason "lack of orders."

As pointed out by an official of the Department of Commerce, "there cannot be a coal shortage until all mines which are now operating are doing so at capacity and until the cars of surplus coal now at the mines are sold." The latest reports received by the Geological Survey are to the effect that the "existing demand is not sufficient to call out full production in those districts remaining at work; the number of loaded cars unconsigning at the mines is increasing rather than decreasing."

That this condition will have to be altered before the Administration will feel that the time is ripe for direct action is indicated by officials. When that time comes it is confidently believed that Congress will be asked to legalize the plan upon which Mr. Harding and his advisers are working. It is also believed that the plan will provide for the establishment of a permanent organization to have jurisdiction over the industry, although nothing so drastic as nationalization of the mines, as recently advocated by President Lewis of the United Mine Workers, is contemplated. It is believed Mr. Harding favors the Kenyon coal control bill, and will base recommendations on this measure.

That the Administration does not look with friendly eyes upon the plan creating a "fact-finding" commission to function for two years is evidenced by statements of officials that the remedy which will come out of the present disturbance must be a permanent one. Oscar E. Bland (R.), Representative from Indiana, in advocating his bill stressed the importance of an impartial investigation and the coordination of facts as "a basis for legislation to settle industrial disputes."

CANADA SEEKING OUTLET FOR TRADE
TORONTO, April 26 (Special Correspondence)—Canada will make greater efforts to cultivate trade with the West Indies assisted by the preferential tariff arrangements and the Canadian Government mercantile marine, said H. W. Shapley, manufacturer, in a special interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative. Mr. Shapley is one of the party of manufacturers who have just toured the West Indies under the auspices of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, which returned to Toronto yesterday.

"Business in the islands is depressed," he said, "because of the low prices for sugar. Planters extended their operations in boom times, but now find it difficult to carry on. Canada supplies fish, flour, and other commodities to the islands, and we propose to secure larger trade in our manufactures. We buy from the Indies, bananas, limes, and other products. Sea island cotton is grown there in small quantities, and the industry appears to afford an opportunity for extension. The United States has the largest share of the West Indies trade, the United Kingdom coming second. Our business is done through local agents in the islands who know the market."

The Canadian party was accompanied by an officer of the Dominion Government's Trade Department. A report will be made to the manufacturers' association.

BRITISH DISPUTES REACH SOLUTION
Settlement Arrived at in Cotton Wages Case and Compromise in Shipyard Trouble

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 26—The shipyard wages dispute has advanced definitely in the direction of a settlement with the agreement arrived at yesterday between the shipyard trades unions and the Shipbuilding Employers Federation for a compromise. The terms of this compromise will be discussed at a national conference of unions at the Ministry of Labor tomorrow and confidence is felt that they will be accepted. It is understood that the men will accept a cut of 10s. 6d. weekly from March 29 but that the further cut of 4s. proposed by the employers be postponed, the first half to come off in the middle of May and the balance early in June.

A settlement has also been come to in the cotton wages dispute, the operatives agreeing to a 20 per cent reduction upon terms similar to those already arranged with the executive of the Card and Blowingroom Amalgamation. The engineering dispute continues.

and the employers have given notice that they are considering proposals by which employment would be provided for these "work people who are prepared to enter into an individual agreement with the employers on the question at issue." The men are also organizing and an attempt is being made to establish "a united front" between the Amalgamated Engineers and the other unions concerned. While this bluff is going on outside, however, the prospects of peace are improving, as both the engineering and National Employers Federation have agreed that in event of a court of inquiry being set up, they will take part in the proceedings.

TAXATION IN GREECE AFFECTS BANK SHARES
By Special Cable
ATHENS, April 26—The prospect of further taxation has lowered the price of bank shares, though the Ministry of Finance has formally disowned a rumor to the effect that any heavy levy upon the banks or other limited companies was contemplated. The situation however is improving. One of the favorable factors is that the National Bank of Greece has got ready its new bank notes and has been authorized by the Exchange committee to continue advances on securities as before the passing of the loan. This has produced a rise in exchange conditions.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN AMERICA URGED
PHOENIX, Ariz., April 26 (Special)—Recommendations for the advancement of national road-building were made at the annual convention of the United States Good Roads Association here yesterday. Henry F. Ashurst, Senator from Arizona, sent a message urging that the Government build highways across the immense areas retained as forest preserves, parks and Indian reservations, and thus taken from the states' taxable domain. Thomas R. Marshall, former Vice-President, wrote proposing that the province of the National Government in road construction be interstate rather than intrastate.

A. O. Larrasola, formerly Governor of New Mexico, asked a general movement toward cession of remaining government lands to the several states. Seventy per cent of Arizona and New Mexico, he said, remain in government hands.

A. A. Frausnitz of Chicago figures to show that comparative haulage costs will remain in favor of rail lines.

FREIGHT RATES TO BE CUT
WINNIPEG, Man., April 26—A reduction of Canadian railway freight rates by about 40 per cent to the 1919 level will be made before the 1922 crops begin to move, T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, announced yesterday in an address before the provincial Liberal convention.

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32-Inch and 36-Inch All Silk Shirtings, varied colored stripes on white grounds, especially desirable for tailored blouses, dresses and men's shirts. Special at, yard....

36-Inch High Grade Black Chiffon Taffeta, soft Chiffon finish, very unusual quality, priced positively less than cost to make today. Special at, yard.....

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33-in. Wide Wale Corduroy, in nineteen excellent Street and Boudoir shades. Special at, yard.....

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100 Blouses of Heavy Quality Crepe de Chine and White Washable Habutai, made with Peter Pan collars, square and V necks, long sleeves. An EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE (as sketched).....

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New Changeable Taffeta and Messaline Silk Petticoats. Made in attractive model, with full 54-inch hip measure. Made from our own silk. The colors in Taffeta are open and rose, green and red, cerise and open, blue and taupe, blue and gold, green and black, green and brown, black and purple, blue and red. Also plain black. In Messaline, the colors are blue and green, blue and black, emerald, open and plain navy and black. Value \$5.00. Special at.....

New All Silk Heavy Quality Jersey Knickers, with the ribbon top giving the wanted garter effect. Reinforced. The colors are white, flesh, henna, Pekin blue, brown, navy, taupe and black. Value \$5.00. Special at.....



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SHIPS RECOVERED
BY GERMAN'S COUP

Hugo Stinnes Said Now to Control 40 Vessels Portugal Seized During War

LISBON, March 31 (Special Correspondence).—Hugo Stinnes, a deft and remarkable maneuverer, has taken a march on his competitors by his virtual acquisition of the ships once German-owned, but which were seized by Portugal during the war, such seizure being the nominal circumstance which brought Portugal into the open conflict. And it is the hand of Hugo Stinnes, keenly and characteristically at work here in Portugal upon a medium considered vastly promising, and which is by no means untractable or unmanageable in skillful German hands.

These are two of the interesting and highly important questions now being asked in the west parts of the peninsula, and not here alone. Other powers, conceiving themselves to be highly interested, resent this intrusion by Germany into Portugal, and the ready acceptance of the fact by the Portuguese, but they cannot find any substantial ground for complaint, especially when faced by the implied answer to the Portuguese Government to their inquiries, in essence, "Why did you not come first?"

This Government makes only evasive replies to the two questions first cited above. It denies that, simply and openly, the Portuguese ships that once were German, 40 of them in all, and excellent ships they are, too, most of them will become German again. But for all these denials, and the carefully chosen words in which they are phrased, there need be no particular doubt upon the point that these ships are to be employed largely in trade with Portuguese colonies; that much of that trade will have Germany as an objective; and that German money, beyond question, will be used to finance the enterprise.

When it is added it is quite well known that two years ago, when the Germans, facing their new and perplexing trade and political situation, looked first of all toward Portugal, and perceived possibilities there, and at once broached a scheme for assisting that country in development of her own colonies, and again that Hugo Stinnes has been closely concerned with recent financial discussions and enterprises in Portugal, it is felt here little more need be said.

Even before an arrangement concerning the 40 once German ships was discussed a German firm had established a line of steamships between Portugal and Germany with—for irony as some might say—an intermediate stopping place at London.

Seized by Portugal
The question of these 40 ships must needs be carefully considered. They were in Portuguese harbors when the European war broke out, and, of course, for the time being, they were forced to remain there. Nothing further was done regarding them up to the time Portugal went into the war on the side of the Allies. Portugal previously had been making certain pointed suggestions about taking over the ships. When she did so, Germany at once declared war upon her, regarding the situation as inevitable. Portugal then formally possessed herself of the vessels.

These ships subsequently were chartered by England, but later were exploited by Portugal under a new national transport scheme.

During the last 12 months, there has been a steady pro-German political and commercial movement in Portugal, and contention of the Portuguese being it is not due to any special sympathy with their late enemies but results simply from commercial and financial necessities which Germany alone offers to serve. Portugal having been severely neglected in this respect by those she naturally had regarded as her friends.

Germany has been quick to take advantage of existing sentiments. One of the first significant results was the restoration to full rights of every description of all Germans resident in Portugal or who had interests there up to the time Portugal entered the war, also restoration of their property. This restoration—upon terms of the ships, would seem to have been more or less a natural corollary.

The circumstances of the case, which have obtained general credence in Portuguese shipping and commercial circles, are that the deal has been carried through by a German group controlled by the inevitable Hugo Stinnes was to be the direct transport of ready-made, the 40 ships were to pass under control of the German group, who were to finance the enterprise and pay any expense incurred. Their business was to be the direct transport of produce of Portuguese colonies to Hamburg and Bremen. They also were to be accorded preferential terms.

It was agreed that nominally the company should be Portuguese, and that the ships should fly the Portuguese flag. This at once explains one of the most important features of the scheme, and at the same time, the remarkable increase in port dues the Portuguese Government, at the beginning of this year, laid upon all but Portuguese ships, making in this respect a distinction between home and foreign shipping directly opposed to international usage, which excited the strongest opposition, especially from England.

The full effect of this decree as to port dues was practically to exclude English and other foreign ships from

trade with Portuguese ports. Clearly, it would give a commanding, an overwhelming preference to the Stinnes ships, flying the Portuguese flag and being thus nominally "national" ships.

Calls Stories Inaccurate
The Portuguese Government says the stories in circulation are inaccurate, but the form of denial carries no conviction. German money is not involved, and does not seem intended to do so. The facilities for denial are evident, in view of the Portuguese registration and flag. The Government says it is giving consideration to complete reorganization of its maritime services, and is about to introduce a bill into Parliament with this object. That, of course, is true, but it has nothing to do with the main question.

It is well known the adventures of Portuguese shipping, in the direction of nationalization of transports, have been a failure. When that was known to be the case, the Portuguese Minister of Commerce thought first of all of selling the German ships, whereupon tentative offers were made, on behalf of Germany, for transfer of the vessels, in one form or another, so virtually, if not nominally, they would be subject to control of German financial interests.

The Government takes the opportunity, in the course of its denials or evasions, to observe that this shipping, worked out under direction of a special governmental commission, has caused results embarrassing to the Portuguese treasury and that it must be reorganized and administered commercially by experts. Five of the ships might be devoted to transport from the Portuguese colony of Angola and four to Mozambique, while others would reinforce the existing services with Brazil and North America. The rest would be chartered by groups and devoted to Portuguese enterprises.

It will be perceived there is nothing in this statement inconsistent with the generally accredited reports of the Stinnes deal and scheme.

SUPREME COURT
FINDING APPEALED

Opponent of 19th Amendment Asks "Why" of Decision

WASHINGTON, April 26.—An appeal to the "conscience" of the Supreme Court is made in a brief filed by Robert A. Widenmann, an unsuccessful litigant.

Asserting that the people are "entitled to be fully informed as to what, if any, are the limitations upon the delegated authority of their legislative servants in proposing and ratifying amendments to the Constitution," the brief respectfully points out to the court that, until it delivers such an opinion, "it will not fulfill either its functions or its duty as a body of judicial servants of the people."

Mr. Widenmann sought to have set aside an unconstitutional woman suffrage amendment, and his case was dismissed without opinion, on the authority of cases previously decided and which were cited.

Insisting that he is entitled to a decision by the court stating its reason, Widenmann declares that unless he obtains it "the servants of the people have become the people's masters, for they can exercise any power they choose and not account to the people."

The public servants of the people are full of "pretensions," he adds, and not amenable to "authority and control," especially over their "personal and private habits, which is admittedly unprecedented and extraordinary."

MAKERS OF PERFUME
SEE BETTER OUTLOOK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26.—Marked improvement in the perfume industry and a much brighter outlook are evident, according to speakers at the opening session of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Manufacturers' Perfumers Association at the Biltmore. To judge from the statements of some of the 200 manufacturers present at this year's meeting, sales now average nearly 50 per cent more than those of last November, when the existing period of depression made itself most felt in the industry.

A. D. Melville, a director of research, characterized the outlook for the future as "unlimited, since the potential consumption of cosmetics in this country is only 75 cents yearly, while that of toilet articles is \$1."

In the light of figures representing consumption of other commodities of the same class, Mr. Melville thought, however, for expansion is very great, and he thought the industry should be exploited by judicious advertising, chiefly in daily newspapers.

The convention will continue through tomorrow.

BOARD VACANCIES FILLED

NEW YORK, April 26.—Prime Minister L. A. Taschereau of Quebec and Gordon Abbott of Boston have been chosen directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to fill vacancies in the board, it was announced today.

ISSUANCE OF MARKS EXPLAINED
AS PROMISE TO PAY IN FUTURE

New York Banker Takes Exception to Maurice Pastin's Statement That Germany Is "Selling Short"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 26.—Exception is taken to the recent declaration in Paris attributed to Maurice Pastin, a French financial writer, charging that "by selling short on marks the German Government and a few leading financiers in Germany are reaping an enormous harvest of real money."

According to J. P. Dewald, of Zimmerman & Forsyth, a prominent Broadway financial firm, the statement of M. Pastin that "the Germans have flooded the world with paper marks and have made them appear to be an excellent investment," is incorrect, "an amazing distortion of facts that well deserve an analysis."

Regarding the statement attributed to M. Pastin that "investors in the United States hold about \$6,000,000,000 marks bought at from two to three cents which today Germany is buying back at 1-3 of a cent," Mr. Dewald said:

"A currency, once the promise of redemption in gold is repudiated, becomes a commodity and as such, subject to the law of supply and demand. As a currency, however, is actually nothing tangible, but merely represents a purchasing power, the value is established by what a unit can buy. Economically, she was trusted, and her promise to pay was accepted all over the world.

"Then came the war as a period of transition, and then the peace. Eliminating all criticism of justice or injustice, the Peace Treaty, as far as Germany was concerned, spelled economic ruin. Economically, she was trusted, and her promise to pay was accepted all over the world.

"Up to 1914, leaving all political feeling aside, Germany has been looked upon as a thrifty nation with a special genius for application and organization. Economically, she was trusted, and her promise to pay was accepted all over the world.

"Then came the war as a period of transition, and then the peace. Eliminating all criticism of justice or injustice, the Peace Treaty, as far as Germany was concerned, spelled economic ruin. Economically, she was trusted, and her promise to pay was accepted all over the world.

"To pay for the materials necessary to set her industries going, to obtain the food supply necessary to feed her population, Germany clamored in vain for a long-term credit. The Treaty of Versailles had set on record that Germany cannot mortgage her belongings to obtain such a credit without the consent of the Allies, and this consent was stubbornly refused. Germany had to give her own promise to pay at some future date, or in other words, her currency, marks.

The more this medium of exchange declined in relation to other currencies, the more of it was needed to pay for the same amount of merchandise.

Law of Supply and Demand

"The law of supply and demand in such a case comes to play mightily quickly and when a country has nothing else to give but an indefinite promise, that promise will soon go begging at anything one wants to give for it. This is not an attribute peculiar to the German currency only, but it is a fundamental law of economics. If France, for instance, was served with an ultimatum to pay her foreign debts within a stipulated time of short duration, it is almost safe to say that the value of the franc would only be a nominal proportion of what it is today. And who would reap the benefit from it? The same man who reaped the benefit in the decline of sugar from 20 cents a pound to 2 cents a pound or copper from 30 cents a pound to 10 cents a pound. There are always a few people who at one point of the decline reap certain benefits, but if their existence is closely interwoven with that declining factor, they, or at least stagnation.

"The same thing holds good for the mark. The German Government did not sell the marks for the fun of selling them, but out of sheer necessity. If one's creditors are constantly clamoring to be paid, and are threatening with annihilation unless one does pay, it is safe to say that one will pledge one's last asset, even in spite of the possibility of having to redeem it later at a higher price.

Cannot Sell Marks Short

"To demand on one side the payment of short notice of tremendous sums of actual cash and complain on the other hand about the way in which the cash is procured, is bad logic and unsound economics. That there exist in Germany certain groups who at one time or another take advantage of the plight of their Government need hardly be denied, but this is no different from the sale of a stock on the exchange by the pools having advance knowledge of certain happenings.

"In justice to Germany, however, let it be said that the German financier can never sell marks short, because he has the marks to deliver.

To sell short means to sell something one has not got and it is known to everybody with a little inside knowledge of facts that when there is short selling of marks it is usually for allied or neutral account.

Holdings in United States

"Take the American banker dealing in marks, what prevents him from selling to somebody else a certain amount of marks for delivery at a late date, as long as the two can agree on the price. To blame this on the German Government is absurd, unless one wants to blame them for trying to help their people at home to have enough to eat and some material to work with. Germany never laid claim that the mark is an excellent investment and if individuals have hoarded it as such it can only emanate from a country outside of Germany.

"As far as the holdings of marks in the United States are concerned, estimates vary. It is true that large amounts were invested in marks by the Americans, but to speak of \$5,000,000,000 marks at an average of 2 to 3 cents a mark is ludicrous. At the time when marks were between 2 and 3 cents the whole circulation of marks in Germany was only \$5,000,000,000.

"It is safe to assume that the holding of marks here average around 1 cent a mark, inasmuch as the main speculation only set in after the mark had crossed 1 cent on the decline. A fair estimate as to the magnitude of the investments is between \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000.

"It should not be forgotten that the main part of the marks purchased by people here was either for imports from Germany or for the effective assistance of people within the German Empire."

RURAL REVIVAL
SOUGHT IN BRITAIN

Many Bodies Will Cooperate in Improving Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 31.—Determined efforts to bring about a revival of the intellectual and social activity of the villages are being made by many organizations connected with rural affairs. A movement is on foot to co-ordinate the activities of these various bodies and to secure the minimum of overlapping and the maximum of efficiency from their united labors.

That such co-ordination is necessary is apparent when the names of the various rural agencies are scanned. The National Federation of Women's Institutes and the Village Clubs Association are excellent bodies, performing a valuable work, but there has not been in the past any correlation of their activities with those of, for example, the County Councils Association or the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. This deficiency is now in process of being remedied. Under the auspices of the National Council of Social Service all such bodies, numbering over 12, are formulating a joint and comprehensive policy with a view to the amelioration of rural conditions.

The problem of the countryside is essentially that of averting the danger of depopulation. Owing to a multiplicity of causes there has been a definite tendency among the young people of the villages to migrate to the towns. This tendency was strengthened during the war by the general unemployment, and the fresh experiences then opened up to any who were willing to partake of them.

The present effort is one to provide for the countryside, by means of united action, amenities, and advantages attractive enough to counteract the pull of the towns. Hitherto the activities of the various agencies for the improvement of country life have been disconnected from one another; sometimes they have overlapped, and usually one organization has not known what field of work it had mapped out by another. It is hoped that this state of things will be changed by linking up the various organizations by means of joint committees on both local and national lines.

The scheme adopted with success in one county is the formation of a council representative of the Federation of Women's Institutes, the Village Clubs Association, the Work-

ers Educational Association, the Tutorial Classes Committee and other bodies carrying out social work. The chief officials of the County Council Education Committee and the County Agricultural Committee have been given places on the council, and several people interested in the scheme and with a knowledge of the work projected have been co-opted.

A great advantage of this co-operative effort is the joint administration of finance. Each constituent association budgets for its requirements with a full knowledge of the requirements of the other bodies. In this way economies are effected by the abolition of overlapping activities and claims. Money is available from several sources, including grants from the county councils, subscriptions from voluntary organizations, and grants from certain trusts.

A movement is on foot to organize village councils consisting of representatives of the various organizations in the village. In one village where this has been done a body has been formed able to coordinate the activities of the parish council, the Flower Show Association, the Cricket Club, the Allotment Holders, the Farmers and Laborers' unions, and several other similar organizations. With such a comprehensive organization as this it is evident that social welfare in the rural districts is to be improved if willing and conscientious effort can improve it.

**LUTHERANS MARK
DIAMOND JUBILEE**
President Felicitates Missouri Synod on Anniversary

NEW YORK, April 26.—Lutherans the country over joined today in celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Evangelical-Lutheran Synod of Missouri, which embraces Missouri, Ohio and other states.

Special church services and mass meetings in the larger cities will be held to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee. Lutherans hope to raise a large thank offering to further missionary work in Europe and China. The synod is represented in nearly every state in the Union, with branches in Canada, South America and other foreign countries.

In connection with the celebration, J. F. E. Nickelsburg, business manager of the American Lutheran, made public a letter from President Harding, which said in part:

"I suppose every American who is sincerely interested in a knowledge of his country's history is bound to be pleased at having brought to his attention a bit of interesting information which he had not previously acquired, concerning some important phase of the national development.

"Perhaps I should hesitate to acknowledge it, but I am going to be frank and say that until your letter came to me I do not recall ever having learned of the Lutheran migration. You tell me that this company, inspired by the desire to locate in a country where they could worship in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience, set out from Europe in five vessels, determined to establish a colony of their own in the United States.

"The parallel between this migration and the voyage of the Mayflower, more than 200 years earlier, is one which need not be suggested. It merely chances that the Lutheran migration had not been called to my attention, and I doubt if it is generally known about as it deserves to be."

**J. O. PREUS EXPLAINS
GREAT LAKES PLAN**

WINNIPEG, April 11 (Special Correspondence).—"The greatest common enterprise which the United States and Canada have yet entered upon is the Great Lakes waterway program," said J. O. Preus, Governor of Minnesota, in addressing a meeting in Winnipeg.

"This scheme," he continued, "means the moving of the Atlantic seaboard to Duluth and Ft. William, and will mean a saving in the transportation costs of 9 cents a bushel to the Minnesota farmers, who ship their grain from Minnesota to Liverpool. It will mean a saving of 5 or 6 cents a bushel to the farmers of Manitoba when they market their wheat in Great Britain.

The cost as estimated by the engineers of Canada and the United States is \$270,000,000, and while the people of New York who are taking toll on everything passing through that port, are opposing the scheme, it is our hope that Parliament and Congress will approve the plan."

Agitation Stirring the Chinese
to Abolish Child "Adoption"

Status of Mui Tsai Is No Longer to Be Recognized in Hong Kong. Emancipation Movement Advances

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 4.—The recent outcry in connection with the mui tsai of China might lead one to suppose that that country had taken no part in the great onward march of women throughout the world. This, however, is not the case. During the last few years the progress of the present agitation against the pernicious system of child slavery, which flourishes under the specious name of "adoption," shows that the time is ripe for its abolition.

The fact that the British Government has admitted its responsibility in the matter—so far as Hong Kong is concerned—and issued a proclamation "making it clear to employers and employed that the status of mui tsai will not in future be recognized in Hong Kong, and, in particular, that no compulsion of any kind to prevent girls over the age of 12 leaving their adopted parents at any time will be allowed," is a proof of the better still, the Government is now co-operating with various societies for the complete abolition of the system, and it is expected that the change will be carried out within the year. This bold step is bound to produce its effect throughout the whole of China, and to give an impetus to the emancipation movement.

In China, as elsewhere, individual women have at all times been free, their refusal to acknowledge an artificial subjection winning for them a respect and comparative liberty not conceded to those who allow ancient customs to remain unchallenged. Indeed, it is claimed by many Chinese that the position of women has always approximated to that of men in a letter to the International Women's Suffrage Alliance Miss Lee Lien, president of the Chinese Women's Suffrage Society in Canton, states:

New Order Coming
"Normally, no Chinese woman has ever been the slave of man as has been thought by a good many people abroad. Truly speaking, the conception and the custom toward a woman's position are both changing; that is, the new order is coming to take the place of the old one. The difference between the new and the old is the kind of freedom she shall enjoy. It is absolutely not the question of freedom or no freedom." In regard to (a) Marriage—"There has not been any written law governing marriage. The old parental-arranged marriage has been broken down. Engagements are initiated by the young people concerned, but they must gain the consent of their parents in order to make the union acceptable to society."

(b) Property. "There is no law to assure nor to declare against a woman holding property. But it has been customary that a widow who has no children holds no property, and a girl inherits a part of her father's property."

(c) Guardianship of Children. "No woman has ever been legally guardian of her children. But by virtue of her position traditionally she is."

Like other Eastern countries China is now becoming westernized, and in some respects the change, at first sight, seems not for the better. The old guild system of industry, known to all students of economics and in many ways so admirable, is being supplanted by the modern factory, often in its worst form. The fact, however, that so many Chinese women working long hours for a few cents a day have declared their resolve that: "Now we are economically independent (rice is cheap) we shall no longer tolerate child-marriage," is surely an enormous advance on the road to progress."

Then too there are factories which are worked on the most up-to-date lines. Their owners have found that "it pays" to treat their employees properly; and as this idea spreads, and the workers also begin to educate and organize themselves, the system—which in China is only 30 years old—is bound to improve. The admirable spirit of the women, which investigators from other countries find so surprising, is sufficient to produce this. That a Chinese woman, Miss Zung, though not actually a delegate, was a special visitor to the International Congress of Working Women held at Geneva last October, is an indication of what is happening.

But it is on political reform that the Chinese women are chiefly concentrating. Following the example of their western sisters they have made the vote their first objective. On the proclamation of the new constitution they thought indeed that it was theirs without any effort. As no specific reference was made to women they proceeded to act on the supposition that they were included in the franchise and eligibility for public office. This, however, had not been intended, and an amendment was then introduced for the purpose of definitely excluding women. An immediate protest was made by the suffragists, and the following remonstrance sent to the Government:

Deprived of Vote

"Chinese women are citizens of the Republic and are, therefore, entitled to the enjoyment of the rights as mentioned in Article 5 of the Constitution. Nor do the regulations for the election of magistrates specify that only men are eligible for holding public office and participation in the election. Well and good. But we have recently heard that the Assembly has modified the regulations in such a way that we women have been deprived of our right to vote and hold public office. In this you have violated the Constitution and you are thus no better than the unlawful government in North China. Within this lawful territory no unlawful act can be tolerated. Therefore we command you to do away with amendments."

In spite of all their protests—in which they were joined by many of the foremost men in the country—the amendment succeeded in getting through the Legislature. But this disfranchisement of the women cannot be of long duration. The suffragists are gaining ground every day, and in Canton alone a large majority of the women have rallied to their flag.

The "new" Chinese woman is certainly a great force in the changing order, and at the International Conference of the World Student Christian movement, meeting at Peking, about half the members of the General Conference Committee are Chinese women.

NIELSEN HOME AS CAMP

HARRISON, Me., April 25 (Special Correspondence).—The beautiful summer home of Alice Nielsen, operatic star, on the shores of Long Lake, one mile from this town, which has been closed the past few years, will be opened this season as a summer camp for interpretative dancing by Miss Bernice B. Ham of Lawton.

The Nielsen lodge is surrounded by 20 acres of rolling fields and woodland, and in the midst of a beautiful old pine grove. It is said that this will be the first summer camp in Maine established for interpretative dancing.



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How Chicago Is Building Its Front Yard by Pushing Lake Michigan Farther Back

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, April 10

FINISHING of the grading and surfacing of Grant Park this summer will mark the completion of one stage of one of the most extensive made-land projects ever undertaken by any city. Grant Park is the central link in a continuous waterfront park, 15 miles long, that will extend from one end of the city lake front to the other.

All this great park, except Lincoln Park on the North Side and Jackson Park on the South Side, is made land, built out into the lake as an afterthought, after private owners in the city had built up every foot of the land to the water's edge and even had run out bulkheads to collect sand on which to build hotels and apartment houses with their feet in Lake Michigan.

The comparative shallowness of the lake for several miles from the Chicago shore permitted this encroachment. There are no big waves or scouring currents here, and it is possible to build houses on the flat shore of the lake with their foundation walls actually washed by the open water. Many fine residences, apartment houses and hotels have been so built. Now the city is taking possession of its water front for its entire length, and in a few years these lake-shore buildings will be from a quarter to half a mile inland.

More Than 500 Acres Filled In
So far, more than 500 acres have been filled in by the dumping of more than 14,000,000 cubic yards of material. The fill at Grant Park is 250 acres. At this point the Illinois Central railroad once ran on a trestle through the middle of a lagoon nearly half a mile wide. This trestle is now solid ground at the bottom of a cut 12 tracks wide, cement walled and deep enough to hide the biggest lagoon. When the road is electrified, as an ordinance now requires, to one standing on level ground there will be no evidence of a railroad in the park. The fill north of Lincoln Park is progressing so rapidly that the shore line seems to be visibly changing from day to day. One month, open water; the next month, scattered pools covered with reeds; a month later, a stretch of sand, and then the wagons scattering black earth, the grass sowers, the sprinkling pipes everywhere, and before one realizes it a wide expanse of living green is spread out along the lake shore, with a stream of clear water winding through it.

Isles of Artificial Islands
The lake front park plan calls for 24 miles of artificial islands, with a lagoon of varying width between them and the mainland. In some places the lagoon will spread out so that the outer strip gives just room enough for the outer boulevard, and in other places it will narrow to canal width. But there will be a continuous inside waterway for small boats and canoes and a continuous inner and outer boulevard.

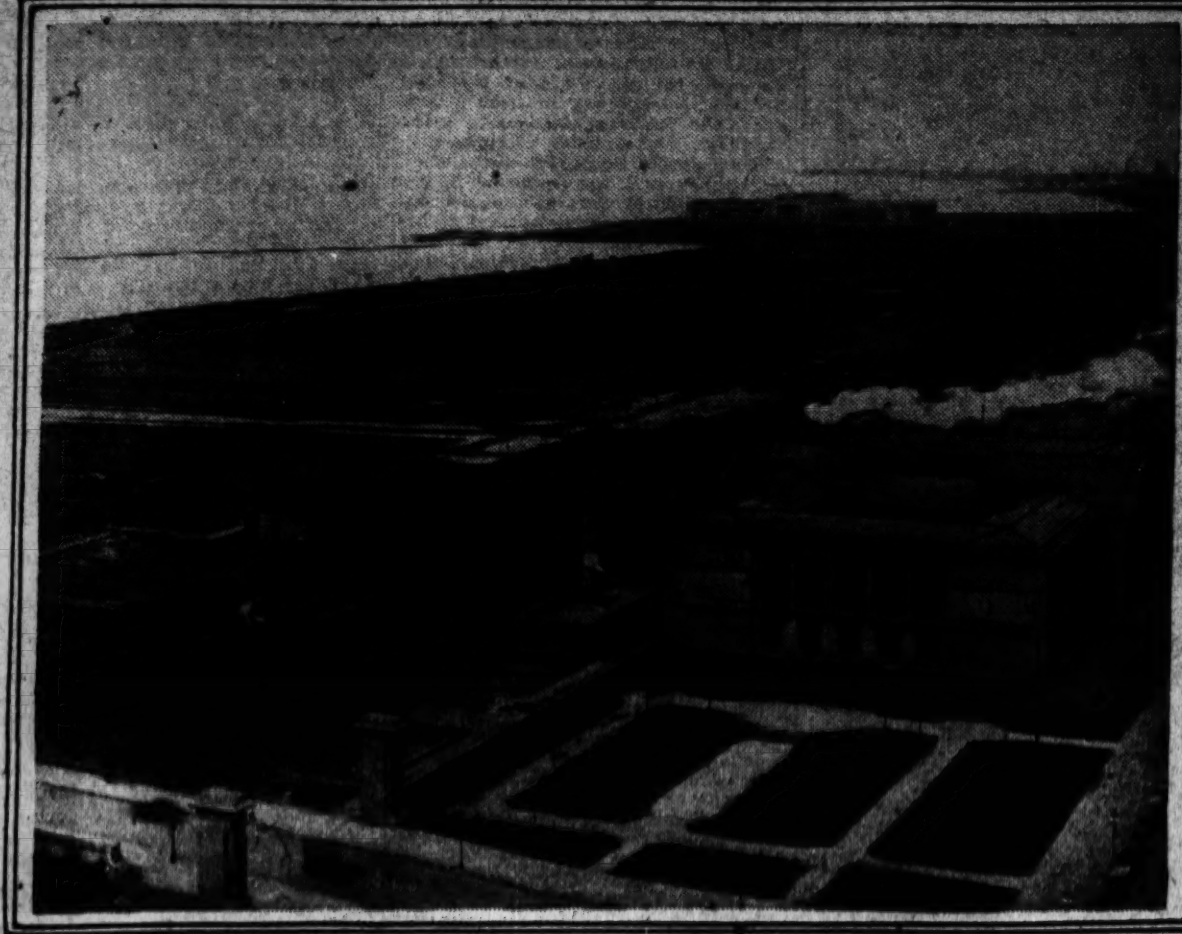
Even Chicagoans do not realize what progress this park project is making. A few years ago it was the subject of agitation by a few idealists. The plans were exhibited at architects' shows and on civic occasions, and were greatly admired and then forgotten by the general public. But at this date Chicagoans have been playing golf for three years on a level like velvet on the lake front, where there was open water three years ago. The Lincoln Park golf links, part of the lake front plan, is made of sand sucked up from the lake bottom, pumped behind bulkheads, and surfaced with soil.

Grant Park lies between the city's downtown business district and the lake. West of Grant Park is a mile of towering skyscrapers along Michigan Avenue. The east side of Michigan Avenue is not allowed to be built up along Grant Park.

This "front yard" is Chicago's peculiar beauty and pride. The only buildings allowed to encroach on this superb waterfront are the Art Institute and, at the extreme southern end, far out at the water's edge, the Marshall Field Museum, its vast marble bulk seeming to spring right out of the lake, with no background but the water and the sky.

Silent Answer to Critics
It is hard to realize that where the Art Institute stands now a few years ago boats were sailing and pleasure docks were built out into the deep lagoon. Its site was out in the open lake when Chicago was founded. Old Chicagoans can remember when the waters of Lake Michigan washed up to the outer edge of what is now downtown Michigan Avenue. Now between Michigan Avenue and the lake lies half a mile of park, the lowest part of which—the site of the sunken garden—is eight feet above the lake level. It has all been filled in: ash, cinders, rubbish, wreckage, dirt and rock from excavations—everything went in behind the bulkheads.

Grant Park and the entire lake front park project are Chicago's silent answer to the critics who have decried the city as a scorch of beauty.



Photographs reproduced by permission of the Chicago Historical Society

Chicago's Waterfront in Various Stages of Its Development

Above, Grant Park as it looks today, showing the greatest part of the 250 acres of made ground. All this area, from the street front line of the Art Institute in the foreground, originally was open water. The Illinois Central Railroad ran through it on a trestle. The excavation to the left is for additional studios for the Art Institute schools. The building in the background is the Field Museum of Natural History.

Above at right, the site of what is now Grant Park as it looked in 1863. The view is toward the north, showing the Illinois Central yards and elevators as seen across the lagoon.

Right center, a view of the breakwater from Michigan Avenue, also taken in Civil War time, with deep water, boats and bathhouses where the land now is 15 feet above the lake level. An Illinois Central engine is crossing the trestle. Beyond is the breakwater and the open lake.

At bottom, the lagoon in its original state, seen looking south from the Illinois Central yards. The sailboat in the center of the picture is about where the Art Institute now stands.

The lake front parks are now in being and what has been accomplished is a guaranty of the completion of the whole plan of beautification. Eight or nine million dollars have been spent so far. The values created, from a real estate standpoint, are incalculable, but this great increment of wealth will never pay a dividend. It is for enjoyment only. When the whole project is finished—and this generation may expect to see it—no city will have spent more in thought or in cash or in engineering skill for purposes of beauty.

From \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 more will be spent on the project. When it is finished there will be nothing like it in the world in the way of a park that had been built out on open water because the city was not far sighted enough in early days to reserve the water front for park purposes for all the people.

ITALIANS TO DISPLAY ART WORKS WON BACK FROM AUSTRIA IN WAR

ROME, March 31 (Special Correspondence)—On April 21, the traditional anniversary of the date of the foundation of Rome, an exhibition of Italian art treasures, taken to Vienna by the Austrians during the occupations, but now back in the possession of their lawful owners, will be opened in Rome, and by a strange irony of war, the exhibition will take place in the Palazzo Venezia, until 1914 the home of the Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See.

The apartment of Pope Paul II, for whom the palazzo was built, and the Sala del Mappamondo are being prepared to house the exhibits. The exhibition will have an additional interest because of the fact that the latter room will be seen in its real proportions for the first time in a century, for the Austrians had divided it into two rooms. It was only a few months ago some beautiful Mantegna frescoes were found behind a temporary wall, while some repairs were being made.

Most of the art treasures returned by the Austrians are now in Rome. After the exhibition, they will be returned to the cities and villages from which they came originally. Thus the tapestries will return to Mantua, the jewels to Florence, the manuscripts to Naples, the pictures to Venice, and the bronzes to Modena.

The Mantua tapestries will prove an especial attraction, for most Italians know that on the eve of the war

of 1866, the inhabitants of Mantua protested with such energy against the Austrians who took down these tapestries from the walls of the Casa Gonzaga, the former home of the great Guelph leader, and packed them up for transport, that the Austrian authorities were compelled to sign a document stating the tapestries were only being taken out of the battle area to save them from the risk of bombardment, and promising their return when the fighting was finished.

Instead of redeeming this promise, the Emperor Francis Joseph had the tapestries hung in his own private apartments. A suggestion that they should be returned, made by the Italian Ambassador in Vienna, Duke Avarna di Gualtieri, was so unfavorably received by the Emperor that no one ever felt it advisable to mention the matter to him again.

LEITH MAY OBTAIN NEW 20-ACRE PARK

EDINBURGH, March 31 (Special Correspondence)—The parks committee of the Edinburgh Corporation has been carrying forward negotiations for the purchase of Pirbright House and grounds as an additional public park for the recently amalgamated district of Leith. The grounds comprise about 20 acres.

The present occupants (of the family of Balfour-Melville), will remain in the house as life-renters, but should the sale be carried out, the most useful portion of the ground will be made available to the public as soon as possible, and is expected to prove of considerable benefit to the congested district on its immediate north.

The estate was purchased by James Balfour in the seventeenth century, his father having been one of the governors of the Darien Company, and the Rev. Lewis Balfour, maternal grandfather of Robert "Lewis" Stevenson, was born here in 1777. It is Pirbright House to which David Balfour is brought in Stevenson's "Catriona," while in "Kidnapped," Cluny MacPherson emphasizes the fact that the name Balfour is "good Gaelic," its meaning being "cold croft or farm."

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father of Robert "Lewis" Stevenson, was born here in 1777. It is Pirbright House to which David Balfour is brought in Stevenson's "Catriona," while in "Kidnapped," Cluny MacPherson emphasizes the fact that the name Balfour is "good Gaelic," its meaning being "cold croft or farm."

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OFFICERS OF CHINESE NAVY WOULD SELL IT TO SECURE BACK PAY

PEKING, March 29 (Special Correspondence)—In conjunction with Mr. Hughes' call for disarmament at the Washington Conference, the commanders of the Chinese Navy have declared themselves in favor not only of limitation of armaments but of total abolition of the Chinese Navy. At a recent meeting of naval officers, they went on record in the name of total abolition as the first step of the world toward disarmament, and proposed scrapping of all battleships and cruisers. The force of this declaration, in the interests of the peace of the world, is somewhat weakened by the next section of the officers' announcement, for they state "the proceeds of the sale of the demolished ships should be used for the payment of the arrears of salary due to the officers and men of the navy."

Closer investigation shows it is the financial situation which is actuating these generous proposals, according to comments in the Chinese press, for the pay of the navy, in keeping with that of most government departments, is long overdue. Having given up hope of receiving money due to them through the usual channels, this drastic step is proposed with one alternative, in case it does not meet with the approval of the government. This alternative is that those officials who have misappropriated the pay of the navy for their own uses, be forced to make up the salaries, if an investigation of their books shows discrepancies which would prove they retained this money.

The first scheme, abolition of the navy and sale of the destroyed ships, is said by naval officers to be a much more practical project for there is little prospect the heads of the navy could be forced to give up the money they have obtained by the perfectly legitimate Chinese custom of "squeeze." However, it seems at present rather unlikely the proposals of the officers will be adopted, and present indications point to a longer period of non-payment for the naval forces.

EXPERT TO ADVISE RUMANIA
BUCHAREST, March 31 (Special Correspondence)—M. Bratianu, the Rumanian Premier, has appointed Dr. Rosenthal as expert to the Rumanian delegation at Genoa. Dr. Rosenthal is considered the most important counsel and legal expert in Rumania. He has previously served as legal expert to the Rumanian delegation in connection with the Treaty of Trianon, on which occasion he gained recognition as one of the foremost authorities on international law.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Charles Hackett's Triumph Caps American Successes in Paris

Paris, April 13. Special Correspondence. AMERICANS in Paris were naturally greatly interested in the success of Charles Hackett, the American tenor, at the Opéra, but had the appearance of this singer only a local importance it would hardly be worth while to record it. Therefore it is necessary to say at the outset that his triumph owed little to the sympathetic interest of his compatriots. He appealed to the French in an unmistakable manner. His reception was remarkably warm and the appreciation of the public is emphasized by the appreciation of the critics. There is no doubt that success in Paris is truly a consecration for a musician. There have been several English-speaking prima donnas on the boards of the Parisian opera houses. Mary Garden, for instance, is as well known in France as in America. But so far as one can ascertain this is the first time that an American tenor—or indeed a man singer of America—has taken a principal part at the Opéra. Mr. Hackett interpreted the rôle of the Duke in "Rigoletto." He interpreted it well. Signor Rigoletto, the great baritone, was Rigoletto, and the great Rigoletto was Rigoletto. His companions, therefore, were of outstanding quality. But they did not outshine the American artist. He overcame the difficulties which are inherent in the part of the Duke. It is generally acknowledged that his technique was without flaw. He is graceful and easy in his style. There is no undue straining or straining. It will be remembered that at the very beginning the tenor has to tackle a theme which is not without pitfalls and which is all the harder because no opportunity of warming to his work is given. It was from the beginning that Mr. Hackett made good in Paris. He was called upon to repeat the solo. He secured and held his ground. He mastered an audience which is disposed to be exceedingly critical at times. His high notes, clear and faultless, the fine timbre of his voice, his careful diction, received deserved praise.

Add to these qualities of singing an excellent stage presence and acting of a high order, and it will be understood that Mr. Hackett could hardly fail to win the approval and indeed to excite the enthusiasm of the Opéra-goers.

If one insists on this appearance it is because it is really a noteworthy event that American musicians should be returning to the city from which some of them have drawn their inspiration and where they will in the future, even more than in the past, receive their training. During the

summer of last year, as was recorded at the time, a special school of music for Americans was opened at Fontainebleau. The distinguished masters of French music all devoted their attention to these American students. Quite frankly it was stated that it is hoped to secure for France the place in music that has been occupied by Germany. This does not mean, of course, that we should suddenly despise and turn away from the great German schools, but France is really justified in asking that still more attention should be paid to the wonderful work that is now being done by a variety of teachers, executives, and composers.

But if there are to be closer musical relations between France and America it is necessary that not only should France welcome American students, but that she should hear and realize what America can do. Within the past few months Blais Fairchild, a delightful fairy ballet, "Dame Libellule," has been produced at the Opéra Comique. Albert Spalding has appeared in the best concert as violin soloist, men like Walter Rummel have given piano recitals, and now we have the visit of Charles Hackett. The visit of Charles Hackett clears the way for other visits, and he has freely expressed the hope that not only will France export her own musicians to America, but that America will export her own musicians to France. This reciprocity is all to the good, and is to be encouraged. Viewed in this light, the achievement of Charles Hackett has an important significance.

In the old hall of the Conservatoire Albert Spalding appeared as soloist with the orchestra of the Société des Concerts. This appearance is also hailed as the first of its kind. It is asserted—and the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor believes that it is asserted with truth—that never before has an American violinist taken part in the concert of the chief French orchestra. It is certain that the audience regarded his performance as altogether convincing.

He played the "Spanish" symphony of Lalo with exquisite art. His phrasing was perfect, and he has a fine sense of lights and shades. Both the violinist and the symphony are too well known in America to need detailed description, but it should be said that Mr. Spalding impressed the French with the delicacy, the sureness, and the understanding of his execution. The orchestra itself and the conductor joined in the generous applause. Philippe Gaubert, the conductor, led the orchestra beautifully, and with that discretion which is characteristic of him, through the accompaniment.



Charles Hackett as the Duke in "Rigoletto"

Musical News and Reviews

Roland Hayes Wins Place Among Favorites in London

LONDON, April 13 (Special Correspondence).—Roland Hayes gave one of his attractive song recitals at Wigmore Hall on April 5. He seems now to have attained that assured popularity with the British public which it reserves for favorite singers—when everything they sing is accepted with indiscriminate fervor, and applauded to the echo. Speaking broadly, this is well bestowed on Roland Hayes. He is a fine, exquisitely efficient artist, with a tenor voice of exceptional beauty, and a technique which never falls below the highest standard. His sustained pianissimo singing is perfect. But praise to be worth anything must be discriminating, and his interpretations vary in value. The group of Negro songs which ended the concert was sung quite marvelously. Simplicity, pathos, humor, reverence, one may scatter descriptive terms broadcast and still fall short of conveying the unique charm of these renderings. On the other hand, in the group of Brahms and Schumann songs earlier in the evening, Roland Hayes missed the mark. The romantic German sentiments and style may have been temperamentally too foreign for him to travel to them; the Brahms outlook is not in every artist's outfit, and Laurence Brown, who in most things is such an ideal accompanist, here also seemed to feel not at home. The group of songs from eighteenth century operas, and the lovely settings, old and new, by Blow and Roger Quilter, of Shakespearean lyrics (accompanied by the strings of the London Chamber Orchestra under Anthony Bernard) provided admirable examples of Roland Hayes at his average level of excellence. The Quilter settings so pleased that each had to be repeated.

Chicago Symphony Season Ends

CHICAGO, ILL., April 24 (Special Correspondence).—The Chicago Symphony Orchestra brought its thirty-first season to a close April 21-22. The program contained no unfamiliar work, but Mr. Stock and his performers achieved an admirable interpretation of the Fourth Symphony by Brahms, and they were not less brilliant in Berlioz's "Carnaval Romain," "L'Apprenti Sorcier" by Dukas, Wagner's prelude and Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde," or Tchaikovsky's overture, "1812."

The season as a whole has brought forth some interesting music. American composers have been more or less generously treated, for they were represented by the following works: John Alden Carpenter's "Krazy Kat" and concerto for piano; Chadwick's "Tanz O'Shanter"; Delamater's Grand organ concerto; Bach's "Or-

ental Impressions," Arne Oldberg's second Rhapsody, Schellings "Impressions" in the form of variations for piano and orchestra, and Leo Sowerby's symphony. The quality of this music as a whole compared well with that of much of the foreign material which Mr. Stock introduced to his patrons. If there was no distinctly American flavor in it which would differentiate it from much of the European art which surrounded it, there was also no definitely Italian flavor to the "Symphonic Illustrations" by Malipiero or Bohemian flavor to Mracek's symphonic poem, "Eve," or Russian flavor to Prokofiev's third concerto for piano, all of which were heard here for the first time. The racial element in music, which had so pronounced a vogue in the nineteenth century, would seem to be becoming attenuated in the music of modern times.

It cannot truthfully be said that any of the foreign works which were played at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra made a profound impression. Many were pleasant to hear, some were ingeniously clever, but none gripped the attention of the listener and caused him to remember with delight the sounds that had been poured into his ears.

The works that were heard for the first time in Chicago comprised: Liszt's Concerto Pathétique for two pianos and orchestra (a version of the original work for two pianos made by Lee Pattison); Malipiero's Symphonic Illustrations, "For a Knightly Story"; Mracek's "Eve"; Prokofiev's Classical Symphony and third concerto for piano; Respighi's "Ballade of the Gnomes"; Tommasini's arrangement for orchestra of five sonatas by Domenico Scarlatti; Schreker's "Prelude to a Drama"; Frederick Stock's version of Schumann's third (Rhenish) symphony; Ethel Smyth's prelude to the third act of "The Wreckers"; and Williams' "London" Symphony.

It will be observed that the Italian element was more extensively represented than ever it had been before, and it must be remembered that the enumeration given above includes only the works that were heard for the first time, but in addition there were Casella's "Italia," Pich-Mangiala's "Notturno e Rondo Fantastico," which had been heard once before at a concert given under the direction of Toscanini, and Respighi's "Ancient Dances," which Mr. Toscanini also had given. In contrast to this wealth of Italian novelty there was no new composition set forth which had been written by a French composer, although Mr. Stock presented a number of works—such as Dukas' "L'Apprenti Sorcier," Ravel's "Valses Nobles et Sentimentales," and four compositions by d'Indy—which already had become more or less familiar.

Of the playing of all this music only words of the highest praise must be set down. Mr. d'Indy, who conducted

the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in a concert of his own compositions, informed his fellow-countrymen through the pages of the Christian Science Monitor that the Chicago organization represents the highest manifestation of symphonic performance in America.

Those people who believe, gladly or regretfully, that the piano is losing ground, might profitably scrutinize the aggregation of performers on that instrument that appeared at the concert of the Chicago Orchestra. There were no fewer than 10: Josef Hofmann, Guy Maier, Lee Pattison, Lily Ney, Rudolph Reuter, Yolande Mero, Serge Prokofiev, Wilhelm Bachaus, Josef Lhevinne and Ernest Schelling. The violinists were Jacques Gordon, Alexander Zukowsky, Paul Kochanski, Jascha Heifetz, Hans Mueser and Erika Morini. Only three vocalists were included in the scheme of art. They were Sophie Braslau, Claire Dux and Maria Ivogun. Only one violoncellist and one organist made their appeal to Mr. Stock's listeners, the former respectively Joseph Malkin and Eric Delamater.

Recital by Wilhelm Bachaus

NEW YORK, April 24 (Special Correspondence).—Wilhelm Bachaus, pianist, appearing at the Town Hall tonight, won applause that indicated a growing popularity. He played the Schumann sonata in F sharp minor, a group of pieces by Chopin and some terminal things—employing what in some circles is called the Leschetizky type of program—by Liszt. He won the especial favor of his listeners for his performance of Chopin études and other short works. But that is only observing that he did what every pianist does who makes a success. Take away Chopin and you take away the piano and the whole tribe of artists who play upon it. In turn, take away the piano and you take away Chopin. Without the piano, Beethoven's piano sonatas could be somehow interpreted and made to mean very nearly what they do now. But not so with Chopin's nocturnes and ballades; they would become mere notes on paper, unsuited to performance. Their thought would be completely lost to communication itself as does that of ancient inscriptions no clue to the translation of which has been found. To say, then, that Mr. Bachaus is a Chopin player, is to say that he has become what he promised to be when he first appeared in the United States 10 years ago, a great pianist.

"Abie's Irish Rose" in Los Angeles

"Abie's Irish Rose," a comedy in three acts by Anna Nichols, produced by Oliver Morosco, evening of March 13, 1922, at the Morosco Theater, Los Angeles, Cal. The cast: Mrs. Isaac Cohen.....Lillian Elliott Mr. Isaac Cohen.....Max Davidson Rabbi Jacob Samuels.....Joseph Eggerton Solomon Levy.....Sidney Franklin Abraham Levy, his son.....Gayne Whitman Rose-Mary.....Bessie Elyon Father Whalen.....Arthur Rutledge Patrick Murphy.....Harry Garrity Flossie Gled.....Doris Dewey Bridesmaids.....Kathryn Bartlett, Gaya Sibbald, Deane Shank, Wanda Sibbald, Charlotte Woods, Blanche Light.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Anna Nichols' new comedy, recently produced by Oliver Morosco, has to do with the marriage of an Irish girl and a Jewish boy. They met "over there" during the war, fell in love and were secretly married by a Methodist minister.

As Levy Sr. wouldn't think of letting his son wed outside of the faith, Abie palms Rose-Mary, off as a Jewess; and his father insists that they be married by the rabbi. Rose-Mary's father comes with the priest, not knowing the choice his daughter has made. Father Whalen takes in the situation good naturedly and marries the couple a third time, as he sympathizes with them.

Between the Jewish and Irish fathers-in-law, a feud ensues that is not ironed out until the last act. The author having spent many years on the vaudeville stage has introduced much venerable "hokum" current in the varieties. What was intended for a comedy of character is really a burlesque of caricatures, depending for its humor on extraneous gags and dialectic maulings of the English language.

Yet the audiences seem to enjoy "Abie's Irish Rose," so that it has settled down to a summer run; and Mr.

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THE PERFECT FOOL

Morocco expects to send out half a dozen companies next fall with the play. Its one redeeming feature is an effort to show the fallacy of creedal differences. But the religious leaders introduced by Miss Nichols are both aggressive so far as their respective churches are concerned.

The playwright has provided little opportunity for either the leading man or leading woman—Gayne Whitman and Bessie Elyon. They simply stand around while their respective sires, played by Sidney Franklin and Harry Garrity, fuss and fume. The play is not vicious—just insane. While treading on dangerous ground, happily it does not give offense. The unthinking are amused by it; while those who regard the theater as something more than merely a place for amusement feel that "Abie's Irish Rose" is vastly inferior to St. John Irvin's "Mixed Marriage," which deals with the same theme, only in a serious way.

Chicago Civic Opera Fund Now Seems Assured

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 26.—Success of Chicago Civic Opera Association seemed assured today as the drive to complete the \$500,000 guarantee fund entered its final phase. Although Samuel Insull, president of the association, has said from the first that he would not announce the completion of the fund until the last dollar was assured, the rounding up of the fund is already under way.

In expectation of the signing next week of contracts for next season with the Civic Opera Association, most of the artists who have just returned from the last tour of the old Chicago Opera Association are awaiting the completion of the drive. The personnel of the board of managers of the association is to be made known this week, and the awarding of contracts will be their first task.

PROGRESS REPORTED IN CHILD EDUCATION

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 26 (Special).—Marked progress in child education throughout the world was shown in reports presented to the International Kindergarten Union here today. Speakers included delegates from a number of foreign countries. A procession of all the delegates and visitors garbed in white was held early in the day at the Normal School Auditorium.

An informal reception was held at the Country Club this afternoon in honor of Miss Patty S. Hill of New York and visiting delegates.

AGRICULTURISTS ARRIVE

MONTREAL, April 17 (Special Correspondence).—A party of about 300 settlers from the Canadian Northwest passed through Montreal en route for the Canadian west. The new settlers were divided into various parties, some leaving by train for different points in Ontario, with the majority going to distributing points at Winnipeg and Vancouver. Most of the settlers were from the British Isles, Scotch predominating, with a number of English and a few Irish, all of them of the agricultural class, who had come to either work on the land or take up land for themselves.

Milwaukee Art Institute Seeks Teacher Members

MILWAUKEE, April 16 (Special).—In an effort to obtain 2000 members by May 1 the Milwaukee Art Institute has now an individual teachers membership with dues of only \$5 a year. Teachers eligible now include music teachers, all teachers in public and private schools, teachers of specialties and all actively engaged in actual educational work.

"We feel that teachers are among our most valuable members," says Samuel O. Buckner, president of the institute. "There was a time when we extended the privileges of the institute to teachers free of charge, but they did not avail themselves of it to any great extent. We now realize that they prefer to be supporting members. We are desirous of reaching the quota of 2000 members by May 1, in order that the institute may be on an equal basis with the city in supporting the institution which means so much to Milwaukee's higher progress. With this membership we can contribute \$20,000 every year to the institution, which is the sum the city gives toward its maintenance."

Art Teachers to Meet

CINCINNATI, April 18 (Special Correspondence).—Teachers, supervisors, and directors of graphic and industrial arts from all parts of the country are expected at the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Western Arts Association, which will be held at the Ohio Mechanics Institute here, May 2 to 5 inclusive.

William H. Vogel, director of art instruction in the Cincinnati public schools, local chairman of the convention, announced today that a remarkable art display and educational exhibits from leading colleges, institutes and school systems of the country will be features of the meeting. There also will be commercial exhibits, covering an endless number of art and industrial products, ranging from hand pencils to lithograph machines.

Colleges which already have arranged for exhibits are Columbia University, New York; the University of Chicago; Ohio State University, Athens, O.; and the University of Minnesota. The following art institutes and academies will be represented in the displays: Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chicago Academy of Fine Arts; New York School of Fine and Applied Arts; Northern State Normal Institute of Ohio; Downer College, Milwaukee; and the Ohio Mechanics Institute, Cincinnati.

The following public school systems also are listed among the exhibitors: Toledo, O.; Duluth, Minn.; Stivers High School, Dayton, O.; Cleveland, O.; Columbus, O.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Davenport, Ia.; Saginaw, Mich.; Frankfort, Ind.; Central High School, Aberdeen, South Dakota; St. Louis, Mo.; Hamilton, O.; and South Bend, Ind. The Western Arts Association is composed of educators of household arts, industrial arts, and vocational training. The membership extends from the Alleghenies to the Pacific Coast.

COMPANY PLANS 600 HOMES

SHENANDOAH, Pa., April 26 (Special).—It is expected that about 600 new dwellings will be erected on the tract of the Shenandoah Realty Company, now being developed.

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From the dresses at the court of the Medicis came the inspiration for Le Capelet

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The Washington Observer

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Washington, April 24.

PTIMISTS who were predicting adjournment of Congress by July 1, with the tariff and tax bills, and all other necessary measures signed, sealed and delivered, are revising their ideas. With a sigh of lament, statesmen now talk of Sept. 1 as a far more likely date for the expiry of the Sixty-Seventh Congress. It is a dreary outlook, with a Washington summer in prospect. Among the least enamored of the outlook is President Harding, who sees his second annual hope of an expedition to Alaska gone glimmering, for he will not leave the helm while Congress is in session. The approach of the congressional campaign is bound to spur members of both houses into action, for re-election fences will be clamoring insistently for repair as autumn progresses, and Washington is no place for that kind of work. Another road to action is the business world's impatience with delay on the tariff bill.

Senator Borah will address a big mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, on the night of May 1, organized by the Hatti-San Domingo Independence Society.

"Behind the Mirrors," by the anonymous author of a "best-seller" with a somewhat similar title, will come forth from the publisher's press at the outset of summer. It will deal, as its prototype did, with Washington, but in a less personal sense, though it is a composite of present-hour conditions and times here. Guessing as to the identity of the original book continues to be a pastime in the capital with many wisecracks, each of whom claims positively to hold the secret, the name, however, differing in each case.

Singular Lewis, newest recruit to Washington's evergrowing colony of residential literati will return to America in May from an all-winter sojourn in England. He is bringing with him the manuscript of a "sequel" to "Main Street." It is called "Babbitt" and will be published in the autumn. Babbitt is the name of the hero of the novel, which is to deal with the medium-sized big city in some such fashion as Mr. Lewis' earlier work.

Somebody asked Mrs. Harding not long ago what her chief ambition is. She is reported to have replied: "To be president of some organization dealing with kindness to animals." The first lady of the land shares that predilection with the President, whose fondness for dogs, horses and birds is well known. Elephants are included among Mr. Harding's animal fancies—a liking which dates from the time he had an elder sister in Burnham, who used to spin tales when she returned to Marion of the loyalty of elephants as beasts of burden and the affection their masters bore them. An unheralded act of graciousness attributed to Mrs. Harding is her recent intervention on behalf of an Italian boy held at Ellis Island because his entry

would have just tipped the immigration-quota scales the wrong way.

Capt. David F. Sellers, commander of U. S. S. Maryland, flagship of the Atlantic fleet and the newest and biggest American dreadnought, is determined his craft shall be the last word in spick-and-spanness. The Maryland is now at the Brooklyn navy yard fitting out for her sea-duty. While getting ready for the assignment, Captain Sellers has been holding a series of efficiency contests aboard ship, including a competition in mess-gear cleanliness. In consequence it is now almost possible to use the Maryland's mess-tables as looking-glasses. To arouse interest in the contest Captain Sellers personally conducted the ship's laundrymen, commissaries, chief cook, galley gang and mess-attendants in a body to one of New York's mammoth hotels. There they spent half a day seeing what can be done in a plant many times the size of a dreadnought in the way of organized cleanliness.

That Washington is the most studious community in the Republic is the deduction of a statistician who has ascertained that there are more librarians employed in the capital of the Nation than in any other city of equal size in the United States. From that fact the specialist in question draws the inference that "the ratio of knowledge per capita outranks that of all other American communities." Certain it is that one cannot drop into the reading room of any Washington library without finding it, day or night, well filled with earnest students spending long hours over reference books. This applies, of course, especially to the Congressional Library, and the numerous branch libraries maintained by the Board of Education in the high schools are heavily patronized, too.

Miss Alice Robertson, Representative from Oklahoma, or "Miss Alice," as she is known in the House, is an ardent exponent of simplicity in all things, and to illustrate her views, she was describing the other day a visit she made to the White House as a school girl, while Grant was President. There was no pretense or sham in the Grant household, she said. Despite the surroundings and the station, she said the family of the great American, whose one hundredth anniversary will be observed on Thursday, received her and the other girls in the party as they might have been received in the most humble household.

James L. Wilmeth, formerly director of the Bureau of Engraving and printing, whose recent dismissal, along with 23 division heads, created such a furor here, still holds the esteem of his fellow townsmen. Mr. Wilmeth has been nominated by a caucus of voters of Takoma Park, Md., a substantial suburb of Washington, to succeed himself as Mayor of the village.

Allenby Returns to Egypt to Prove His Plan Workable

IF THE riddle of Egypt is answered, Viscount Allenby is the man most to be thanked for the solution. When January brought him from Cairo to London, affairs in the Valley of the Nile were in a bad way. Some students of the situation foresaw nothing short of revolt, and many believed that trouble almost as serious could not be avoided. It was known the High Commissioner was out of sympathy with the policy of the Cabinet, and as emphatically in approval of the Milner plan, whose unfortunate modifications by Lord Curzon had led into the long-continued impasse. The statement then usually heard was that only official euphemism announced that Allenby was coming back to report and advise; it was clearly "They" said just letting him out easily; he would never go back. To which the general himself made comment that he would not go back, indeed, unless he could take out with him a workable plan. When, therefore, this much considered official was again en route to his Levantine post, all and sundry recognized that he must have such a workable plan. What this was, and is, the world now knows, even as the world sees the hope that lies within that plan. So, with Egypt, the subject of debate, today one is apt to say "The Bull has solved the problem."

What sort of a man is he, who, with such a nickname, can win to firm footing, as it seems, across the precarious quagmires of British party differences? To begin with, that "Bull" is a part truth only. The powerful frame, the determined expression, the heavy movements, the somewhat stolidly assured manner, an air of ruthlessness even, these outward and visible signs explain the word. But the temperament is not bullish. Lord Allenby is of the men whose straightforwardness follows careful planning. If he is ever found in the china shop it is only after slow thought and sound reflection. In other words, the sobriquet proposes was one side of the penny; the man's answer shows two.

He began soldiering 40 years ago, in a crack cavalry regiment. The troop and squadron leader became adjutant, the adjutant became C. O., with South Africa then bringing column command, and the inspector-generalship of cavalry following that. Fourteen years later he was given army command and the summer of '17 took the man east, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Force, shaped and prepared, through 18 months, by Sir Archibald Murray.

Conquering Turkey and Desert. Advancing from the Suez across the northern edge of the ancient Sinaitic triangle, the army was in a desert, with desert reaches behind it, an insupportable land ahead and a heavy enemy stretched across the 30-mile trail from Gaza to Beersheba. The naturally strong position, cunningly

strengthened by Turk and German engineers, emphasized the weight of the purely military factor of the situation, but the whole character of the country, south and north, stressed the importance of supplies; guns and ammunition, clothes and equipment, food and water, and all else that spells success for a great present-day force, could not now depend on England's old auxiliary in the waste places of the East, the camel train, but upon the 140-mile broad gauge railway laid over the shifting sands, and the 12-inch pipe line. How would they work? The goal of Allenby's seeking was to be won not only by such military leadership as might confidently be expected of him, but equally by an administrative ability of high order.

The new broom prepared for the cleanest possible sweeping. To stations were added shunting points, dumps and depots were established, workshops and sheds, reservoirs and hospitals. With G. H. Q. moved out from Cairo almost to within sight of the hostile lines, intensive and detailed study of the problem was pursued for meticulous weeks, until, when Oct. 31, 1917, brought the actual advance movement, the sum had really been worked out; it needed only to inscribe the official result upon Dame Clio's tablets. In less than six weeks Jerusalem had fallen and Gour-de-Lion's dream had come true.

Fighting Turkey Out of the War. Then a second phase of the preparation, with Indian troops to be broken in for the work in place of the levies sailing west to Flanders and the Argonne. Then one of the greatest campaigns of movement ever seen—such a series of fast-following cavalry actions as would have warmed the heart of Stonewall Jackson—sweeping the Ottoman lines back to Damascus, back to Aleppo, overwhelming them at last in a relentless, swirling tide. Turkey was out of the war. The relatively unknown general was Viscount and Field Marshal, and "Allenby" was a household word in every Christian home in six continents.

Such is the manner of man who, following Sir Reginald Wingate, is last to figure, presumably, as British High Commissioner in the antique land of the Pharaohs. None could be more painstaking in preparation after well-considered planning—then neither argument or opposition is to interpose between him and success. He has studied Egypt's situation and the Egyptian traits and tendencies, and desires and rivalries. He has won the confidence of the natives quite as he won the full trust of his men in the field. Now (and because of the circumstances) the soldier whose reputation is that of the uncompromiser counsels a compromise of a kind fairly to be labeled political—and the very unlikelihood of the fact adds to the strength of his argument. The Ministry has stood by him; he is trying out the plan he believes to be "workable."



Viscount Allenby

Drawn from P. & A. photo

blood in their hearts, a merry blow of Shirley poppies, white and crinkly and scarlet edged like bonbons, and double rosettes of white and mauve and purple twilight; steep gables of the dwelling smothered under climbing roses and rarest roses blooming about the steps; flagged walks bordered with violets white and blue, distilling perfume.

"And begonias amazingly everywhere. Begonias big, begonias little, begonias in sedate rows, pink and white; begonias in groups and singly; begonias standing a dozen feet tall and swaying like reeds in the wind; why, the very entrance to the charmed garden is by a gateway of withy begonias afore like lanterns dripping carmine; wrist-thick and 20 feet in length, bent and bound into a triumphal arch of welcome."

The Peoples of the Islands

The people are as varied as picturesque as the flowers. Pure Polynesian, Hawaiians, Yankees, Scotch, Irish, English, French, German—every Caucasian colony in the world has contributed its quota. The importation of unskilled labor for the sugar industry brought Chinese coolies, now barred by the Exclusion Act. With them came Japanese, Koreans, Russians, Portuguese, Spanish, Porto Ricans, and Filipinos. Through intermarriage with all these motley crew except the Japanese, the Hawaiian strain grows thinner and



Drawn from illustrations in "Our Hawaii," by Charmian K. London, published by The Macmillan Company

Rainbow Falls, Hawaii

roses, heliotrope, carnations, lilies, and scented green things, while the dense throng ashore was hardly less garlanded, and streams of flowers flowed back and forth on the ways. When the vessel glided slowly past the wharf, the ropes of living blossoms and network of wild-wood serpentine parted and fell into the water. Flowers filled the air, as they were tossed to and fro from the gay decks of the ship, many falling into the stream until she moved upon a gorgeous tapestry.

Unsurpassed Gardens

Of the unsurpassed gardens, one is a type for all: "Terraced shallowly, its grassy divisions hedged with flowering hibiscus, white and blush coral and crimson flame; and all about the rambling structure, bounded, castle-like, with a great barrier of encircling, grows the tender riot of plants: red amaryllis and gloom of heliotrope, young bananas, their long leaves like striped ribbons, tree-ferns in the deep, short clipped nod, a sober cypress or two, tawny lilies with splashes of

thinner. The Japanese do not as a rule marry with other nationalities. Only one out of every thousand Japanese women marries outside her race, as against one out of every four Caucasian women. Honolulu, at first glance, seems like a Japanese city. This isolation of the Japanese is the serpent head of a troublesome problem lifted in this land of flowers and music and beauty. Granting that no Japanese immigrant can become naturalized, every Japanese born in Hawaii automatically becomes a citizen of the United States. How long will it be before the Japanese vote will outnumber that of all others combined? If Hawaii becomes a state, a Japanese Governor is not impossible.

Sailing past Diamond Head, Honolulu is the usual stopping place. A trolley ride from there, is Waikiki, called the most beautiful seaside resort in the world. Here are canoeing, swimming, and other water sports, in which the natives excel. Whoever is adventurous enough to try surf-boarding must float the thick plank, over six feet long, and rounded at one end, out

into the breaking water, and there wait for the wave.

"When you see it coming," says Mrs. London, "stand ready to launch the board on the gathering slope, spring upon it and—keep going if you can. Lie flat on your breast, hands grasping the sides of the large end of the heavy timber, and steer with your feet. The expert, having gauged the right speed, rises cautiously to his knees and then, erect with feet in the churning foam, makes straight for the beach, rides up the sparkling incline, and steps easily from his grounded sea-car."

Maui and the Ditch Country

Except for the active volcanic region, Maui presents the most picturesque scenery.

"The Ditch Country is the unpoetical imageless name given to a wonderland that eludes the power of language. An island world in itself . . . where the waterfalls ever increased in height and volume, thundering above and sometimes clear over the trail, quarried into a wall of rock that towered thousands of feet overhead and a thousand sheer below the narrow foothold. And we traversed a succession of makeshift bridges that called for the best caution of the horses, who knew every unstable inch." Through one gulch flows "a roaring torrent overflowing by a mere excuse for a bridge, not more than four feet wide, about five feet long and innocent of railing. To our left the main cataract sprayed us in its pounding fall to a ledge in the rocky defile where it crashed just under the silly bridge, then bursting out in deafening thunder to its mightiest plunge seaward."

The Valley is magnificent beyond words and "Haleakala, the largest extinct crater in the world. . . . More than 20 miles around its sculptured brim the titanic rosy bowl lay beneath, seven miles across the incredible hollow our eyes traveled to the glowing mountain line that bounds the other side. And then we devoted ourselves to hanging upon the glassy brittle brink and peering into the crater's unbelievable depths, which are not sheer, but slope with an imminence of sweep that cannot be measured by the eye, so deceptive are the red and jet inclined planes of volcanic sand."

Island of Volcanoes

But Hawaii is the island of volcanoes. Kilauea, "The Only," and rightly named, is not in the least like the isolated smoking cone of our geographies. It is not even a mountain, but lies on the eastern side of Mauna Loa, which slopes from the sea to the center of Hawaii, where it rises to a height of 13,780 feet. Kilauea is 9800 feet below the summit, a great cavity three miles long and two miles wide and in parts where lava is not flowing from 500 to 800 feet deep. Halemaumau (house of everlasting fire) is the deepest pocket of Kilauea, 20 acres in extent, which seethes and bubbles constantly. Mrs. London describes it in active eruption at night.

"Open-mouthed we gazed into the earth and saw nothing akin to the colored representations of Halemaumau, but a tortured sprawling surface of grayish black, like a mantle thrown over slow-wrestling Titans. . . . Then a crack would show, not red but an intensely luminous orange flame-color—a glimpse of earth's hot blood. As our eyes became accustomed to the heaving skin of the monstrous tide, they could follow the rising, slow-falling, lapsing wave that broke sluggishly against an iron-bound shore. . . . Once in a while a bubble would rise out in the central mass and burst, a fountain of intolerably brilliant orange fluid, its scorching drops fading on the dense black surge. That night when the first vivid crack broke the oily surface, Jack, with a gasp of delight, seized my hand and peered closely at a black spot which I had

How Moscow "Sundayed" to Aid People of Volga Provinces

Moscow, Feb. 5. Special Correspondence. MOSCOW has been "Sundaying" today. It is, in fact, Sunday—but an unusual Sunday for the people of this city. "Voskresnik"—"Sundaying"—is its nearest English equivalent—has happened before, they say, generally to aid political funds, but never before has it taken place on such a scale as today, when the people of the Volga provinces are to be the beneficiaries.

"Voskresnik" means that Sunday is turned into an ordinary working day. Looms are clattering, machinery is humming, there is a full week-day service of electric trams on the streets, there are no silent workrooms or smokeless chimneys. All the sons and daughters of Moscow, the "little white mother" of the Russian people, are at work cheerfully and without compulsion, for all their earnings on this day are to go to swell the funds for relieving Russia's children in the area of the food shortage.

Singing at Their Work

In a great clothing factory in which more than seven hundred hands are employed in spacious, airy rooms covering seven floors, men and women were at work with a cheerful lustle. Hundreds of machines, all of American origin, were clicking. Hundreds of girls, many of whom had been brought up in England or the United States, were singing at their work, singing those wonderful folk songs of Russia that can be sung in their full beauty only by their own children. But they only seemed to work the faster for their singing and to stitch some of their own joy into the garments, 1500 of which they were making for the children in the Volga provinces.

The manager said every one of those 700 men and women had come of his own free will to work for the Volga sufferers. He thought they were working better, if anything, than usual, and there were certainly fewer absentees than on many a normal day. Those that could be diverted to exceptional work were making special garments such as the 1500 woolen dresses. Those whose work it was impossible to vary were carrying on with their usual routine, but the whole remuneration would go to swell the relief funds. The manager and all the heads of departments were actually laboring at the trade, to secure the maximum possible output on this day of days.

Benefit at Ballot

After the day's work, there was to be a concert in the recreation room, arranged by the staff, the proceeds to

people of Moscow to help the sufferers and by their gifts to stem the tide of refugees, a day was proceeding. Men as well as women acted as collectors, including a number of officers and men of the Red Army. There is nothing but paper money in Russia and the collectors carried huge tin boxes, not unlike the ballot boxes of an English polling booth, to receive the bulky contributions of the people. They were persistence itself, those collectors. Piccadilly could not beat them at their game, though they had to tramp wet streets, often ankle-deep in mud—for it has been a drizzling day and Moscow streets are full of pot holes and broken pavements—from early morn till late at night in fulfilling their errand of mercy. Two special newspapers were issued on behalf of the funds and found a ready sale, for there is a paper shortage in Moscow and newspapers are rare.

At the Ballet in the Great Theater dancers left the stage during the intervals and sold papers among the audience. There was a crowded house and all the proceeds from the sale of seats was also to go to the funds.

Government officials also joined in the "Sundaying" in a novel way. During the troublous times through which she has passed, Moscow has had to allow many of the amenities of civilized life to fall into desuetude, so, as a high official of the Foreign Office said, they set themselves to "clean up the city." He and many hundreds of his colleagues were engaged in manual work all day long.

A Gala Day Dance In the South Seas

A banyan tree stood in the center of the village, where there were pigs like dogs, and dogs like pigs; pigs dingly black-and-white marked; razor-backed, long-snouted, shambling. There were small boys merry of heart and dirty of nose; grizzled old natives squatting on their haunches; girls and young "bucks." The huts of palm built on flat forms and shaped like inverted canoes straggled their little groups along the shore, so that there was a new village with a new name every 100 yards or so. A stream of fresh water made to the bay and poured on the reef. Behind the village, rising sheer, was a cliff like a wall, with a waterfall that splashed musically and glistened in the sunshine. A few white birds started the blackness of the bush, and wild clematis dropped a hundred feet of scented bloom from the treetops.

The dance of the day was opened by the women. Sixteen of them formed a square four deep. They wore short skirts of gaudy print overhung with ropes of flowers. The long brown-red feathers from the tails of bosun birds ornamented their hair. From their necks, suspended by pieces of wire, hung the red seeds of the pandanus tree. After a low-pitched and musical chant the women tied rattle shells to their ankles. Taking three or four steps forward, they brought their right feet down with a thud. Every movement was in perfect time to the accompaniment of a native boy beating sticks on an empty tin can. They swayed their bodies and clapped their hands; and as the beater quickened his noises, so increased the speed of their movements, until they leaped in the air, to fall suddenly prone and silent on the ground.

The old women handed round grilled pork bones on banana leaves. Young girls followed with baskets of peeled oranges.

In the shadow of the banyan tree now stood the men who had sat and swayed to the rhythm of the women's dance; they were shining with coconut oil, their hair white with dry time. They wore rustling red kilts, and their faces were stained, some red, some blue, some white. With a guttural grunt they rushed into the sunlight and stood for a moment still as statues. Then the beater commenced to tap his can. Leaping as one man, they hit the ground, and from their lips came a sound like the booming of a cannon.

Then the women sang of the deeds of their forefathers, when the men of distant islands swept down in their big war canoes. That was a signal for the men to show their prowess. Encouraged by the women, faster and ever faster went the dancers, deeper grew the guttural sounds, and more wild the stampings. At last everybody chimed in with the chanting chorus, a kind of personal history of the lives of the village people. And the male dancers dropped out one by one and retired to the shade of the banyan.



Drawn from illustrations in "Our Hawaii," by Charmian K. London, published by The Macmillan Company

"Sailor Jack Aboard the Hawaii"

swiftly to show a few characteristic pictures. Take the book and read your way to Rainbow Falls, which camera and brush have failed to represent, visit the vast rubber and sugar plantations, shoot a sugar-cane flume with the Londoners, go to the Aquarium to see the most gorgeous fish that swim, learn to love the deposed Queen Liliuokalani and others of the Hawaiian nobility, visit the museum with its emblems of past grandeur, feast as a native luau, in fact, "from shell-pink dawn, through the green and golden day, to sunset and purple twilight and starlight," live a life of beauty amid the grandeur of these Paradise Islands.

Outside in the streets, liberally bedecked with posters, appealing to the

go to the relief funds. Nor was this all. Every one of these workers had been taxing himself voluntarily, in cash and kind, from 10 to 20 per cent for weeks past for the fund.

Women's Full Fashioned

Holeproof Silk Hosiery

Just Arrived! A Large Shipment!

The mere announcement is enough. Thousands of women all over New England have been waiting months for this famous Holeproof stocking.

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that we used to throw away are now appetizing dishes our husbands want more of, because we use plenty of the appetizing savory

AI SAUCE

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CREW PROSPECTS
ARE ONLY FAIR

Expect Columbia Will Win,
However, If They Once Get
the Lead on Yale

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25.—J. C. Rice, Columbia University crew coach, still refuses to issue any statement as to his faith in a Blue and White victory on the Harlem next Saturday, when the first and second varsity eights will try conclusions with Yale. The opinion is prevalent among the student body that the local lads will win in a walk-away, but a few of the older heads, who remember the sudden defeat at Poughkeepsie last year, think differently.

Rice is distinctly dissatisfied with the showing of the men on the senior varsity so far this season. Although the crew has retained five of its former veterans, the speed of last year has not yet been reached; and this is attributed to the fact that the men are either not in the same physical condition or are over-confident. Stroke Franklin J. Brodell '23 is doing far from his best and seems lacking in his former stamina. Capt. R. E. Swinburne '22, at No. 7, is not getting an effective pull at the end of the stroke, while L. F. Cooper '23, at No. 6, is having difficulty in bringing his blade cleanly out of the water. A. P. Ruffalo '22, at No. 5, is carrying under too far and fails to get a full sweep as a consequence. O. D. Thees Jr. '23 is the only member of the 1921 crew who appears to be in his accustomed form.

Despite these handicaps, however, the eight displays a great deal of dash and snap; and it may be regarded as a fairly accurate prediction that if they once get the lead on Yale they will be able to maintain it. Their policy seems to be to get away to a fast start, and then to hang on to the distance thus gained. Columbia also has an advantage over the men from New Haven in that her shell, the "Bogue," is fitted up with inclined slides, which give the men an opportunity to relax on the downward slide between strokes. This type of slide also means that the crewman's body is the highest when he is finishing his stroke, and gives him an opportunity of getting in a stronger tug at the end. Yale has been slow to break away from the old English methods, and still uses level slide runners, which call for constant exertion.

The junior varsity, on the other hand, is considered by Rice to be superior to that of last year, and while the average weight is the same, the pulling power is greater and the clip a trifle faster. The crew appears to make its best time at about 36 strokes to the minute; but has on one or two occasions hit as high as 39. There is not a single rowing race in the college calendar, and the crew has eight in previous years, while three are retained from the junior varsity of 1921. George Medigovich '23, at No. 7, is considered the best man on the crew, and works in perfect harmony with Stroke N. C. Willott '23, in setting the pace for the crew. The second eight will use the venerable old shell, "Edwin Gould," which despite its years is still in fairly good condition. It does not ride as high in the bow as does the "Bogue," but it is remarkably light; and on one occasion during the race, the crew was able to leave the first eight behind in a practice race. During the past two weeks Coach Rice has been working hard in getting his men into shape, and has been holding the varsity, like the second eight, at an average pace of 36 strokes to the minute. Yesterday afternoon he put the crew through a six-mile spin and practiced a few racing starts. Today he expects to make a one-mile-and-a-half time trial; and the remainder of the week until Friday will be spent in fairly hard workouts.

The average weight of the two crews, excluding the coxswain, is 171 5-8 pounds for the senior varsity and 163 pounds for the junior eight. The men who have been picked by Coach Rice to enter the race, with their heights and weights, are as follows:

SENIOR VARSITY			
No.	Name	Age	ht. in. Weight
1	R. D. Thees	23	5 10 172
2	R. D. Griswold	23	5 10 184
3	W. H. Harris	23	6 2 165 1/2
4	M. D. Brown	23	6 2 165 1/2
5	A. P. Ruffalo	21	5 10 175 1/2
6	L. F. Cooper	23	5 11 175 1/2
7	R. E. Swinburne	22	6 3 172 1/2
8	Stroke—F. J. Brodell	24	5 11 182
Coxswain	N. H. Levi	19	5 5 114

JUNIOR VARSITY			
No.	Name	Age	ht. in. Weight
1	W. F. Frost	23	5 10 164
2	T. V. Chrystie	23	6 2 168
3	A. G. Mayo	23	6 1 160
4	George W. Washburn	23	5 11 154 1/2
5	R. E. Nelson	23	5 11 168
6	C. E. Ince	23	6 2 169
7	George Medigovich	23	5 11 160
8	Stroke—N. C. Willott	23	5 11 180
Coxswain	W. H. Marshall	19	5 5 112

TILDEN AND RICHARDS
DEPART FOR COAST

NEW YORK, April 26.—William T. Tilden '24 and Vincent Richards are today on their way to the Pacific coast, where they are to compete in the East-West tennis matches that have been arranged by the California and New York Lawn Tennis associations.

They will go first to Los Angeles, remaining there for two days for tennis matches before continuing to San Francisco, where the East-West match will be played on May 5, 6 and 7. This will resemble a Davis Cup series in that two singles, a doubles and two singles matches will be played on successive days. After that event, Tilden and Richards will compete in the Pacific Coast championships and will then return directly to New York. They have had many requests for exhibitions on route, but lack of time and the opposition to such matches expressed by the National Association at its last annual meeting have prevented acceptance of the invitations.

DARTMOUTH MEN
GET OUT FOR GOLF

Using Course With Six Temporary Greens

HANOVER, N. H., April 25 (Special).—A late spring which has interfered with spring golf at Hilton Field in Hanover has not prevented contenders for Dartmouth's 1923 golf team from getting out to wield mashie and niblick on a course with six temporary greens. It is hoped that the nine-hole course will be opened within a week, and at that time the actual competition will begin. Three 18-hole medal scores will be required of candidates each week as an index of ability which will be used in picking the team which will leave Hanover for its first trip on May 6.

Men who loom up as the strongest contenders for varsity positions at the present time are A. P. Boyd '22, who captained last year's bogey team and figured prominently in intercollegiate tournaments, Arven Gunnison '22, who also has held place on Dartmouth's golf teams and been a strong contender in intercollegiate contests; O. R. Rice '22, who has acquired himself remarkably well in medal play during the last two years, together with G. R. McKee '23, and R. H. Henry '24, E. H. Learnard '24 and F. H. Sheehy '24, who were the stars of last year's victorious freshman team.

RECORD ENTRY FOR
THE DRAKE RELAYS

DES MOINES, Ia., April 25 (Special).

Nineteen universities including Vanderbilt on the south and the University of Minnesota on the north, 29 colleges from Occidental of Los Angeles, Cal., on the west to Centre College of Danville, Ky., on the east and south and 35 high schools including four from outside the State of Iowa, will compete in the thirteenth annual Drake Relay Carnival here next Friday and Saturday, according to the final entry list announced today.

The 33 institutions which are listed for the competition will send approximately 843 athletes, slightly more than 500 of them from the colleges and the universities. These figures set a record for local relay-meet entries not only in number of institutions competing, but in total number of athletes. The entries in the college and university section follows:

University—Chicago, Grinnell College, Iowa, Iowa State College, Drake, Illinois, Kansas, Kansas State Agricultural College, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Northwestern, Notre Dame, Ohio, South Dakota, Vanderbilt, Washington and Wisconsin.
College—Augustana, Beloit, Butler, Case, Central, Centre, Cornell, DePaul, University, Des Moines University, Nebraska Wesleyan, Occidental, Parsons, Penn, Simpson, South Dakota State, Western Union, Yankton, Hamilton, Iowa Wesleyan, Kansas, Kentucky, Normal, Knox Luther, Marquette, Michigan Agricultural College, Missouri State Teachers, Missouri Wesleyan, Morningside and Iowa State Teachers.

HARVARD ON AMHERST
1922 GOLF SCHEDULE

AMHERST, Mass., April 26.—Seven matches, including Harvard University and University of Pennsylvania for the first time, appear on the Amherst College golf schedule announced today. The schedule:

May 6, Brown University, at Mt. Tom Golf Club, Holyoke, Mass.; 2, Dartmouth College, at Mt. Tom; 13, University of Pennsylvania at Garden City, L. I.; 13, Columbia University, at Garden City; 25, Harvard University, at Boston; 26, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston; 30, Williams College, place undecided.

PICKUPS

Kenneth Williams' sixth home run in four days, made in the first inning of yesterday's St. Louis-Detroit game, with one man on base, puts the Browns' star in a fair way of surpassing George Ruth this season. A handicap of six homers and 38 days is enough to test the full prowess of even the mightiest of batters.

Batteries—Shaw, Jonnard and Snyder; Meadows, G. Smith and Herdine. Winning pitcher—Jonnard. Losing pitcher—Meadows. Umpires—Rigler, Pfirman and Hart. Time—1h. 55m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Jersey City	4	2	.714
Baltimore	4	2	.667
Newark	3	3	.500
Rochester	3	4	.429
Toronto	3	4	.429
Buffalo	3	4	.429
Syracuse	3	4	.429
Reading	3	4	.429

RESULTS TUESDAY

Jersey City 5, Buffalo 7.
Newark 10, Syracuse 2.
Rochester 6, Reading 3 (first game).
Reading 6, Rochester 6 (second game).
Baltimore 6, Toronto 5 (first game).
Baltimore 7, Toronto 6 (second game).

GAMES TODAY

Toronto at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Syracuse at Reading.

PACIFIC COAST STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Salt Lake City	5	5	.500
San Francisco	4	5	.444
Vernon	4	7	.364
Portland	3	6	.333
Los Angeles	10	11	.476
Oakland	10	12	.455
Sacramento	9	13	.409
Seattle	7	14	.333

RESULTS TUESDAY

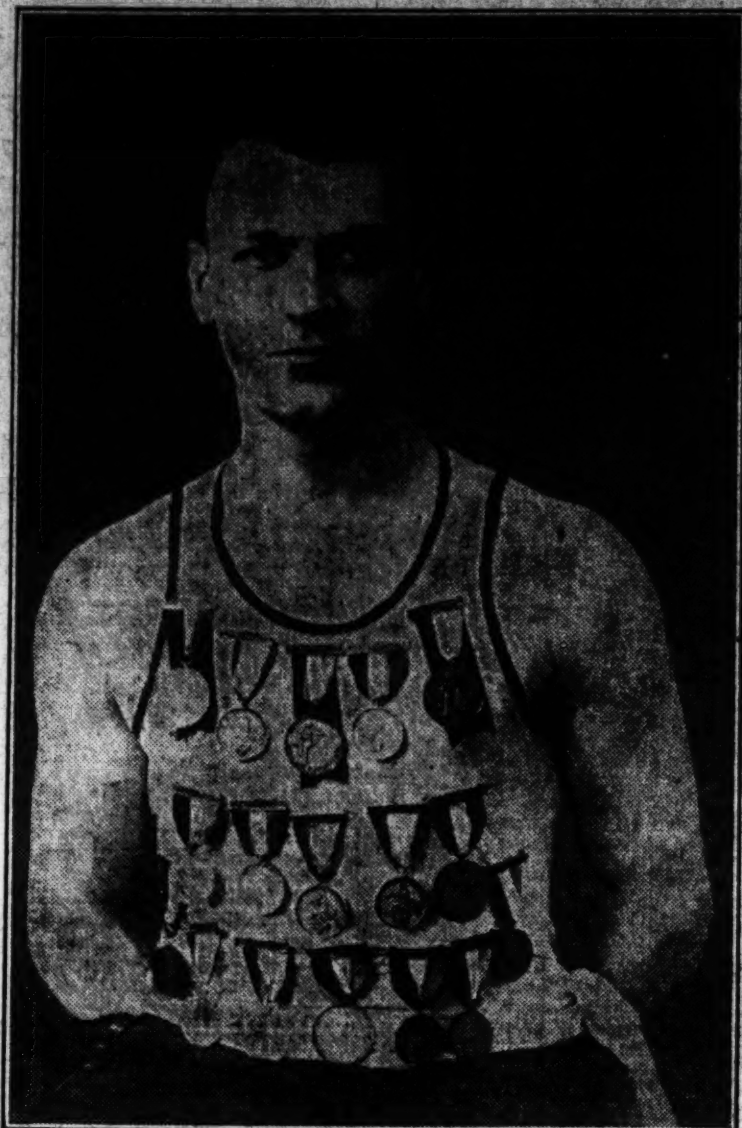
Salt Lake 7, San Francisco 6.
Los Angeles 7, Sacramento 6.
Portland 6, Vernon 3.
Seattle 5, Oakland 2.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Joseph	12	1	.923
Wichita	10	2	.833
Kansas City	9	4	.692
Tulsa	6	7	.462
Sioux City	5	9	.357
Omaha	4	8	.333
Des Moines	4	8	.333
Denver	2	10	.167

RESULTS TUESDAY

St. Joseph 10, Omaha 5.
Wichita 8, Sioux City 6.
Tulsa 5, Denver 1.
Oklahoma City 9, Des Moines 1.



Frank J. Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association

Kriz won the all-round gymnastic championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States in New York last week by amassing the fine total of 2986 points. The champion won first place in two of the eight events on the program—the long horse and parallel bars. He was second in another event, third in another, fourth in another and failed to place in the rope climb, tumbling and Indian clubs. He is a member of the New York City fire department and has won many prizes.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	9	2	.818
Chicago	8	3	.727
Pittsburgh	8	4	.667
St. Louis	6	4	.600
Philadelphia	4	5	.444
Brooklyn	4	7	.364
Boston	3	6	.333
Cincinnati	1	10	.091

RESULTS TUESDAY

Brooklyn 5, Boston 2.
New York 9, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburgh vs. Chicago (postponed).
St. Louis vs. Cincinnati (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Boston at 8:15 o'clock.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

BROOKLYN EVENS SERIES

Brooklyn made it one game apiece in the series at Braves Field, bunting four hits for three runs in the third inning and eventually defeating Boston, 5 to 2. A "Braves" rally was stopped in the fourth inning, when Gowdy was declared out at second on a force play, although Johnston dropped the ball. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Brooklyn... 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5 11 2

Boston... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 7 3

Batteries—Rueher and Miller; Rudolph, Watson, Oeschger and Gowdy. Losing pitcher—Rudolph. Umpires—O'Day and Hart. Time—1h. 55m.

GIANTS HAVE EASY TIME

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—New York ran up nine runs on 17 hits off the pitching of Meadows and George Smith here today. Kelly excelling with three singles and a home run in four times at bat. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York... 9 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—17 21 7

Philadelphia... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1

Batteries—Shaw, Jonnard and Snyder; Meadows, G. Smith and Herdine. Winning pitcher—Jonnard. Losing pitcher—Meadows. Umpires—Rigler, Pfirman and Hart. Time—1h. 55m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Jersey City	4	2	.714
Baltimore	4	2	.667
Newark	3	3	.500
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Toronto	3	4	.429
Buffalo	3	4	.429
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Baltimore 7, Toronto 6 (second game).

GAMES TODAY

Toronto at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Syracuse at Reading.

PACIFIC COAST STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Salt Lake City	5	5	.500
San Francisco	4	5	.444
Vernon	4	7	.364
Portland	3	6	.333
Los Angeles	10	11	.476
Oakland	10	12	.455
Sacramento	9	13	.409
Seattle	7	14	.333

RESULTS TUESDAY

Salt Lake 7, San Francisco 6.
Los Angeles 7, Sacramento 6.
Portland 6, Vernon 3.
Seattle 5, Oakland 2.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Joseph	12	1	.923
Wichita	10	2	.833
Kansas City	9	4	.692
Tulsa	6	7	.462
Sioux City	5	9	.357
Omaha	4	8	.333
Des Moines	4	8	.333
Denver	2	10	.167

RESULTS TUESDAY

St. Joseph 10, Omaha 5.
Wichita 8, Sioux City 6.
Tulsa 5, Denver 1.
Oklahoma City 9, Des Moines 1.

CANADIAN ATHLETES AMONG
FIRST CARNIVAL ARRIVALS

Collegians and Schoolboys from All Parts of the United States Are Arriving for the Pennsylvania Relays

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 25 (Special).—Athletes from all parts of the United States are arriving for the annual University of Pennsylvania annual relay carnival to be held at Franklin Field, Friday and Saturday. Collegians and schoolboys from the east, west, south and a few from Canada will be here for the big carnival. Among the first arrivals was the relay team of Hamilton College, Institute of Hamilton, Ont.; the Canadian athletes who will run in the preparatory medley relay race on Friday and the one and two-mile relay championship races Saturday, reached here Sunday and have been practicing on Franklin Field every day since. This is the first time that a Canadian team has ever taken part in the Pennsylvania Relays.

From the far west will come University of Washington, Occidental College of California, Leland Stanford Junior University, Oregon Agricultural College and a few more. As in former years all the big universities and colleges of the east will be represented with the exception of Harvard University, which recently took a southern track trip and will enter only two men in individual events.

One of the feature events of the two-day carnival will be the two-mile relay race in which Coach Lawson Robertson of Pennsylvania has entered one of the best teams the Red and Blue has had in years. Robertson and the members of Pennsylvania's four-mile relay team returned from abroad on Saturday, where the team was beaten by Cambridge University but managed to finish ahead of Oxford University. He immediately set to work with his athletes on Monday, Dr. G. W. Orton turning over the men to him. Dr. Orton has been in charge of the track squad while Coach Robertson was abroad.

On Pennsylvania's two-mile team, Capt. L. A. Brown '22 of Seattle, Wash., will run anchor. Brown ran in the recent international race in London and put up a splendid race against H. B. Stallard of Cambridge. Other members of the Pennsylvania two-mile team are: G. F. Meredith '23, younger brother of the famous J. E. Meredith, former intercollegiate quarter and half-mile champion; J. C. Holden '24 of Washington, D. C. and E. W. McMullen '23, formerly of Central High School of this city.

On Friday the American collegiate pentathlon title will be decided. This championship is held by Robert Legendre '22 of Georgetown University, who will endeavor to retain the championship.

Horemans Has High School Girl
Run of 818 Points

Experts Declare It to Be Highest Run on Record

NEW YORK, April 25.—Edmond Horemans, Belgian, cue star, tonight established what experts declared was the highest run on record, when he tallied 818 straight points at 18.2 balkline billiards.

Horemans made the run in a three-block special match of 900 points with Edward W. Gardner of New York, former national amateur champion. The Belgian had an unfinished run of 297 in the first block yesterday afternoon and in the second block this afternoon ran out the block of 300 points, taking the balls where he left off the day before. Tonight he rolled up 221 points before missing an easy one-cushion shot to make his 818th point. It is the longest record in the memory of veteran followers of the game here, it will not go down as an official record, it was pointed out tonight, since it was made in an exhibition match. The highest run officially recognized was made by W. F. Hoppe when the former champion ran up 625 points in a match with the Frenchman, Oure, in Paris, in 1911. Horemans is said to have held the previous unofficial high run, 701, made two years ago.

WILLIAMS AND TEAM WINS

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Kenneth Williams' sixth home run in four days was the feature of St. Louis' victory over Detroit today, 5 to 3. It came in the first inning, with Slater on base. Williams, in addition, got two singles, stole a base and made four putouts in left field. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York... 9 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—17 21 7

Philadelphia... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1

Batteries—Shaw, Jonnard and Snyder; Meadows, G. Smith and Herdine. Winning pitcher—Jonnard. Losing pitcher—Meadows. Umpires—Rigler, Pfirman and Hart. Time—1h. 55m.

BIG INTERSCHOOL MEET FOR MAY 27

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 25.—Preparations are being made to accommodate 1000 athletes from all parts of the United States at the eighteenth annual national interscholastic track and field meet at University of Chicago, it is announced by Prof. A. Stagg, athletic director. The meet is to be held at Stagg Field, May 27.

High schools to the number of 150, and academics numbering 30, representing some 35 states, are expected to be entered. It is stated. More than 5000 invitations have been sent out, and replies are coming in at the rate of 50 a day asking for information and entry blanks.

Kansas City Manual High School, Kansas City, Mo., won the high school section in last year's meet in which 480 athletes were entered. Other past winners are Manteno, Ill., 1917; Oregon, Ill., 1916; North Central High, Chicago, 1915; Hutchinson, Kan., 1914; Oak Park High, Oak Park, Ill., 1913; Citrus High, Azusa, Cal., 1912; Oak Park High, 1911; University High, Chicago, 1910 and 1909.

Lake Forest, Ill., won the academy section of the meet last year. In the high school section 101 schools were represented, while in the academy division 13 were entered.

LEWIS DEFENDS TITLE

KANSAS CITY, April 25.—Edward Lewis today retained heavyweight wrestling champion of the world. He took the first and third falls last night from Stanislaus Zhyzsko, from whom he previously had wrestled the title in a match at Wichita, Kas. Lewis took the first fall with his famous head scissors, and the third with a half nelson and crotch hold. Zhyzsko won the second fall with a head scissors and wrist lock.

SEVERAL STARS
OUT FOR ILLINOIS

Tennis Team Will Enter Conference Race a Strong Contender for the Title

URBANA, Ill., April 25 (Special Correspondence).—For the first time in several years the University of Illinois tennis team will enter the Western Conference race this spring with a hope of carrying off the championship. Several veteran players are eligible for competition.

Coach E. E. Bearg is working his second year with the tennis team. He is the first coach the men have ever had, training in the past having been haphazard. Last year the team made an excellent showing after only a season's coaching and the men hope to go even better this spring.

Capt. L. C. Brown '22 is a veteran of two years' experience on varsity teams and has as a partner, P. R. Myers '22, who played last year. These two men are expected to carry the heavy end of most of the matches. They play well together in the doubles and Myers is one of the best men in the Conference in the singles. W. K. Dubach '24 went with the team on a 10-day tour last fall and played brilliant tennis. He is showing up equally well this spring in spite of inexperience on the varsity. E. S. Storer '22 is another who has a chance for the team. He has played two years but took part in only a few varsity matches.

Several sophomores who came out this spring are showing up fairly well. C. J. Webb, C. L. Cole, J. P. Adams, H. S. Davis, and A. B. Lewis form an exceptional list of available talent for the team should any of the regulars fail to show the form expected of them. Coach Bearg hopes to take the team through the dual matches with victories so that when the men enter the finals they will feel greater confidence in themselves.

Interest in tennis is increasing at Illinois just as it is in other minor sports. Annual matches with fast players from California schools have brought greater interest in the game owing to the outstanding superiority of the westerners. Director Huff is making steady efforts to raise greater interest in minor sports and tennis is benefiting from the policy. The schedule follows:

April 25—Purdue University at Illinois.
May 5—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.
May 6—Northwestern University at Evanston.
May 12—University of Wisconsin at Madison.
May 13—University of Chicago at Illinois.
May 14—Ohio State University at Columbus.
May 26-27—Western Conference at Chicago.

HILLES TO RUN IN
THE INTERNATIONAL

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Coach J. C. Mack of Yale has decided to enter F. W. Hilles '22 in the two-mile international race at the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival. Manager George W. Orton said today, Yale has not intended competing in this event, which will be held on Friday, the first day of the meet, but Hilles made such good showing in trials last Saturday that it was decided to enter him. Other runners entered in the two-mile race are N. P. Brown '23 of Cornell, Capt. R. H. Buker '22 of Bates, and L. M. Rathbun '21, Iowa State.

Hilles also will represent Yale in the four-mile relay race on Saturday. His teammates will be M. K. Douglas '24, Thomas Campbell '23, and H. R. Wilson '24. Other colleges entered include Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, Georgetown, Ohio State, Columbia, Princeton, and Pennsylvania State.

New York to
South America
on U.S. Government Ships

Fastest Time
to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Santos
Alas, fastest ships—American service—
American food—American comforts. Sail

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ACTIVE DEMAND
SPRINGS UP FOR
VARIOUS WOOLS

Manufacturers Showing Growing
Interest in Market—Supply
Is Small

Very active demand has sprung up in the local wool market in the last few days. As a whole the trading is speculative, but the manufacturers have by no means neglected to buy. They have, in fact, shown more interest in the light supply of the staple available, both in and out of bond. Almost all of the mill buying has been for overcoatings and tweeds. Very few dealers have wools to offer except scoureds and other staple suitable for woollens manufacture. There has been considerable wool sold in bond on a basis of \$1 a pound, clean basis, for 66 to 70 choice combings. Prices are 3 to 5 cents a pound higher for medium scoureds for the last week, and the tendency of prices all along the line is to advance.

Greater Confidence Prevails

Several factors have contributed to the greater degree of confidence now ruling the wool trade as a whole. Chief among them are the utterances of William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, to the effect that the United States is on the verge of a big business boom and that the current season is perhaps the biggest overcoating season ever experienced. In addition there is the tendency of the foreign markets to go even higher than they have been, although the general expectation had been that toward the end of the season in the primary markets prices might decline. The opposite has been the fact. The future undoubtedly will witness a protective tariff, probably the highest ever put in effect. Back of these factors is the statistical position of the American market, which is exceedingly strong. Stocks of wool available are very limited and the prospect, as far as the new domestic clip is concerned, is not indicative of an increase in the quantity. Prospects favor at least a continuance of high prices if even higher values do not come.

The need of more wool in the United States is illustrated by the sale of West India wools in Liverpool, which began last Monday when prices advanced 15 to 20 per cent on wools suited especially to American needs, and even 25 per cent on the best parcels. Other descriptions rose \$10 per cent. Since the opening prices have been well maintained and the market has moved along briskly, with America taking the great bulk of the best wools. Under the classification of "carpet wools" this staple is especially good for tweeds and rough overcoatings. Under the proposed permanent tariff of the United States they would be taxed as clothing wools. Hence they are particularly attractive at the present time, although the prices paid for them are very high. Good Jordan, which sold at the last sale at 20 to 21 pence a pound, sold this week at 24 1/2 pence, and Kandahar, which brought 14 1/2 to 15 pence at the previous sale, has sold at 18 1/2 pence. There are some 15 buyers understood to be at the present series from America and most of these will probably go on to the London sales.

Foreign Markets Strong

The foreign primary markets are very strong everywhere, with stocks getting low, especially in South America and South Africa. In Australia bidding is a little keener for the better wools, which are tending upward, with 64-70s costing about 95 cents, clean landed basis, for good combing wools, and 44s about 92 cents. Bradford is stronger than ever and combers and spinners are more independent. Commitments are being made into August.

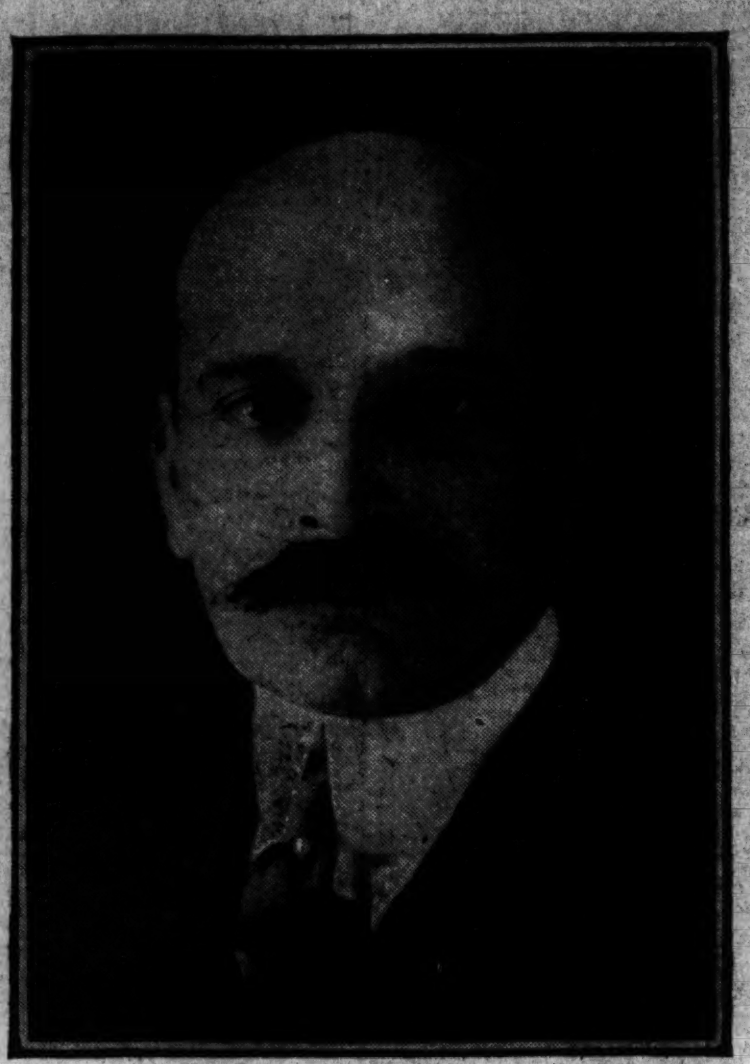
In the domestic primary market, there is more animation. Some contracting, although not general, is reported through the material, which are about on a level with current values in the eastern markets. In California and in Texas, contracting is reported of medium staple fine and fine medium wools which it is figured will cost about \$1, clean landed, Boston. The early shorn wools are uncertain to have been taken for the most part in Arizona, partly for manufacturers' account and partly for the dealers. Sales are reported in a somewhat desultory way in Utah and occasionally in Nevada and elsewhere in the intermountain states and in Michigan a little of the early shorn wools are reported sold, at 27 to 28 cents for the most part, according to what the wool might be, but no concerted buying movement appears to have been begun as yet.

Buyers, however, from the principal houses are scattered through the west and southwest and it would not be surprising if buying became very general overnight. Mohair buyers have been active during the last week or two, especially in Texas, where sales have been made at 38 to 40 cents for the most part for fair to good clips. The growers are counting on a high tariff and it would not be at all surprising were the western senators to allow the tariff bill to drift along to an impasse to the end that no tariff would be enacted at this session of Congress, whereupon the Emergency tariff would then be continued in force indefinitely.

UNION BAG & PAPER
BOND ISSUE PLANS

The forthcoming bond issue by the Union Bag & Paper Corporation will probably take the form of \$5,000,000 six per cent bonds maturing in 20 years. A definite announcement of terms will probably be made within a few weeks.

The proceeds will be used to retire approximately \$2,100,000 five per cent first mortgage bonds now outstanding, and the rest will provide additional working capital.



Photograph © by Harris & Ewing, Washington
Paul Moritz Warburg

Born in Germany, the son of one of that country's important bankers, Paul M. Warburg received the best bank training Europe afforded. Study and practical experience not only in Germany but also in banks of England and France were designed to fit him for membership in the banking firm of Warburg & Warburg in Hamburg—a firm founded by his family nearly 100 years before. New York rather than Hamburg, however, became the scene of his financial operations and it was as a member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., international bankers of that city, that he distinguished himself as a financier. Few people perhaps realize what an important factor Mr. Warburg was in bringing about banking reform in the United States. His early advocacy of a central bank plan did much to pave the way for the present Federal Reserve Banking System. Mr. Warburg served as a member of the Federal Reserve Board from 1914 to 1918, giving up a very lucrative position to accept what he considered a public duty.

POSSIBILITY OF
GAIN IN BUYING
NEW HAVEN BONDS

Road's Senior Securities Selling
at Low Level in View of
Favorable Outlook

The metamorphosis which has taken place in the affairs of the New Haven Railroad has been visualized by the recent spectacular rise of the stock to over \$29 a share. Last fall when the stock touched its low of 12 1/2, that quotation might well be said to have been evidence of the abandonment of all hope on the part of New England investors who had seen the issue sell well over \$200 a share. But the New Haven picture has changed with almost startling suddenness. The award of a larger division of through rates with the trunk lines, the drop in the cost of coal and other materials, the removal of some of the Labor rules which were strangling efficiency, and the revival of traffic, have turned operating deficits into operating profits, until in March the New Haven actually earned expenses and all charges.

Has New Haven really turned the corner? The chances would seem to be good that it has. New England goods must be moved to market. New England factories must be supplied with raw materials. The New Haven apparently has succeeded in avoiding a receivership by the plan of extending its European loan at 7 per cent. This is a high rate to pay for money, but most New Haven bonds bear 3-1/2 or 4 per cent, so that fixed charges are by no means onerous in comparison with debt.

Bonds the Better Purchase

All these things provided the basis for the speculative enthusiasm which carried New Haven above 29 this week at a time when the market as a whole was reactionary. This represents a rise of nearly 150 per cent in a few months. If New Haven is a purchase at 29, how much more attractive are New Haven debentures 3-1/2s, 1926, at 50, to take but one example? Here is a yield of 7 per cent "flat" secured, if the threat of a receivership has really been averted. The new extended 7s offer a still larger return, if one is content with a short-term investment.

Many investors have been surprised at the spread of several points in price between the European loan 4s and the extended 7s, since the latter offer obviously the larger return with exactly the same security. The difference is due to what may be called the "nuisance value" of a small amount of undeposited bonds. There is a type of speculator who deems it clever finance to purchase such a bond as the New Haven European 4s and hold out for his money, being willing to jeopardize the success of a constructive financial plan and throw a great property into receivership, with the danger to the welfare of thousands of investors that such a step entails, in order to secure the few points profit on which he may legally insist.

Issues Well Secured

The most widely known issues of New Haven bonds as well as the Government's loans are secured under the first and refunding mortgage which covers with a first lien the main line of the road from New Rochelle to New London and from New Haven to

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STRONG BUYING
IN THE COTTON
GOODS MARKETS

Confidence in Values Returning
and Prices Higher—Unit
Sales Small

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 25 (Special)—The past week has seen real improvement in primary cotton goods markets, according to many of the experienced merchants. Prices have moved up in many different quarters of the market, but, even more important, demand for goods has once more become general. Though the individual sales were not of large size except in a very few instances, nevertheless the buying came from so many different directions and the number of sales was so much larger than anything seen for months that the sum total of the business of the week was very respectable. Confidence in values seems once more to be returning, and buyers have been willing to go further into the future in laying down commitments than the mills are willing to accept—at the present price levels.

The change in atmosphere came about suddenly and spontaneously, and apparently without any special leadership. Print cloth fabrics were the first to be affected and some of the large printers began buying sparingly early in the week. Converters came in and operated in a fairly liberal way, taking deliveries running as far into the summer as mills would sell. Some of the manufacturing trades that have been out of the market for months were numbered again among the buyers. White goods houses became active in covering their early fall requirements.

Prices Move Upward

Prices soon began to stiffen as the buying broadened, and southern 38 1/2 inch 5.35 yard 64s, which had been selling previously at 7 1/2 cents and lower, began to move upward, especially on the late deliveries. Southern mills that had found their orders for May and June deliveries running low were able to take on as much more business as they wished, but soon became cautious sellers. It was easy at first to buy at 7 1/2 cents, but difficult later in the week to get anything but spots at that level. May and June deliveries were sold at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 cents even by the low priced southern mills, while eastern goods prices went to 7 1/2 or 8 cents. Other constructions were in finding to these, the eastern mills finding it easier to meet the southern quotations on the odd constructions, and on the low count goods, rather than on the staple wide print cloths.

Staple Goods Slightly Lower

Fall River reported sales for the week totaling around 250,000 pieces, the bulk of which was 36-inch low count goods with a scattering of twills and satens.

Pine combed yarn fabrics also saw considerable demand but prices on the staple plain goods of this description did not remain as firm in price as previously, a sizable business having been done at figures fractionally lower than two or three weeks ago. Fancies and novelties were in demand, however, and buyers seemed willing to pay a price at least sufficient to cover the cost of materials and manufacturing expense. Many of the New Bedford mills and others of the fine goods type were able to add substantially to their list of orders and at the close of the week were holding out for prices which allowed a small profit margin.

Strike at Deadlock

The strike situation in New England remained unchanged at a deadlock position despite efforts on the part of government officials and other neutral parties, to bring about a settlement. This factor still proved disturbing to the traders but the effect it is having on production in some lines made buyers unwilling to postpone longer the covering of at least a part of their requirements.

Curtailed in some of the eastern cloth mills is still going on outside of those affected by the strike. Many of the Fall River mills are still operating only four or five days a week and with a considerable amount of machinery entirely idle at that. The fine goods mills have been able to get most of their equipment going and in most cases are running the full 48 hours a week. The yarn mills, however, are still on very much shortened production schedules, although even they have felt some improvement during the past week in the way of increased inquiries.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, April 26 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	1922	1921
Wheat, No 1 spring	1.75	1.77
Wheat, No 2 red	1.54 1/2	1.39 1/2
Corn, No 2 yellow	.79	.73 1/2
Oats, No 2 white	.49 1/2	.41 1/2
Flour, Minn pat	.87 1/2	.83 1/2
Lard, prime	11.60	12.15
Pork, mess	25.50	26.25
Beef, family	16.00	15.50
Sugar, gran	5.25	5.40
Iron, No 2 Phil.	25.40	21.26
Silver	.68	.64 1/2
Lead	5.25	4.70
Tin	31.25	29.75
Copper	12.75	13.00
Rubber, rib sm shs	14 1/4	14 1/8
Cotton, Midd	12.15	12.15
Steel billets, Pitts.	29.50	28.00
Print cloths	.06 1/4	.06

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OTIS ELEVATOR'S
TRADE IS GROWING
HERE AND ABROAD

NEW YORK, April 24—Business for the first three months of 1923 has been improving, according to Chairman Baldwin of the Otis Elevator Company at the annual meeting.

"April will probably be the best month for several months," said Mr. Baldwin, "but whether this improvement is permanent, we are unable to say. Business carried over was considerably less than a year ago, but everything seems to justify the belief that 1922 will be a fair year."

"Our financial position is strong, and we have \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000 actual cash or its equivalent, against small current liabilities, and are therefore in position to take care of a large business this year, if it comes, without using credit. Inventories are on a conservative basis."

"Business in England in 1921 was the largest the company has ever had. The English company was able to declare a dividend of 9 per cent on its common, of which we hold in the treasury between \$5,000,000 and \$7,000,000. Canadian business has been fairly good, although not as good as in Great Britain, and the company earned a dividend on preferred."

"There has been a great deal of red tape and delay in making settlement with the French Government for damages to our factory and plants. Negotiations, however, have progressed satisfactorily and could be expected, and we hope that by the end of the year we may be doing a much larger business than at present in France. Sales have averaged one elevator a day."

"In Germany we have started our factory in a small way, and demand seems to be increasing. The condition of the company on the whole is fairly satisfactory."

STRAWBERRY CROP
BETTER THAN 1921

CHATTANOOGA, April 26—The Tennessee strawberry crop has begun to come in, and promises to be even better than in 1921. It is estimated at 6000 cars by the United States Department of Agriculture. Tennessee is a leading producing state, and has been for several years. Prices so far have been firm, and berry men expect to realize \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 this year. A start toward a co-operative berry-marketing association was made last year in Dayton, Tenn. Cars are being secured for the movement of the crop.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Three seats on the New York Curb market sold Tuesday at \$5000, a new high figure for the year. The previous sale was at \$4800.

The number of unemployed in Italy during March was 576,284, including 110,000 women. The total is 30,535 less than the previous month.

A \$10,000,000 bond issue of the Valvoline Oil Company is in prospect, to be underwritten by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, it is said.

A number of non-union mines in Payette and Westminster districts, Pennsylvania, which had been closed by the coal strike, have resumed production.

Postal receipts during March at 50 principal cities totaled more than \$24,377,000, a gain of 6.68 per cent over the similar month last year and nearly 25 per cent over February of this year. The Atlantic Refining Company, with an option on certain Haynesville oil production, is contemplating constructing, with the Ohio Oil Company, an 8-inch pipeline to that field from a Gulf port, perhaps Port Arthur, it is said.

Russia's gold reserve is said to be 30,000,000 rubles, with 17,000,000,000 paper rubles outstanding and 100,000,000,000 being printed daily. The German paper mark equals \$400 rubles; \$1 equals 2-750,000 rubles.

The French Government has lost its proceeding before the United States Interstate Commerce Commission by which it sought to recover approximately \$5000 from the Erie railroad for an alleged freight overcharge on munitions during the war.

Public Utility Earnings

	1922	1921
Gross earnings	\$1,203,091	\$1,162,049
Expenses, taxes, etc.	638,353	631,685
Gross income	564,738	530,364
Fixed charges	204,784	185,011
Net income	361,954	245,353
From Jan. 1:		
Gross earnings	\$3,693,145	\$3,639,943
Expenses, taxes, etc.	1,978,843	2,137,450
Gross income	1,714,302	1,492,493
Fixed charges	618,801	558,325
Net income	1,095,499	934,167

	1922	1921
Gross earnings	\$642,098	\$664,996
Net operating income	233,289	176,232
Surf. aft. all depts.	\$3,938	42,449
For 12 months:		
Gross earnings	\$7,190,779	\$8,444,058
Net operating income	2,070,201	1,818,516
Surf. aft. all depts.	466,563	401,219

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Corn, No 2 yellow	.79	.73 1/2
Oats, No 2 white	.49 1/2	.41 1/2
Flour, Minn pat	.87 1/2	.83 1/2
Lard, prime	11.60	12.15
Pork, mess	25.50	26.25
Beef, family	16.00	15.50
Sugar, gran	5.25	5.40
Iron, No 2 Phil.	25.40	21.26
Silver	.68	.64 1/2
Lead	5.25	4.70
Tin	31.25	29.75
Copper	12.75	13.00
Rubber, rib sm shs	14 1/4	14 1/8
Cotton, Midd	12.15	12.15
Steel billets, Pitts.	29.50	28.00
Print cloths	.06 1/4	.06

BEST BY TEST
Business was tested in 1921 so that anybody could recognize well-managed corporations.
We can tell you of some corporations that stood the test, did not mortgage their properties, and did not reduce nor pass their dividends.
There are several of our home corporations that put out no new securities, and paid dividends regularly.
Cut this out and write for information.
EARNST E. SMITH, Inc.
Specialists in New England Securities
52 Devonshire Street, Boston

ALLIS-CHALMERS CO.
BUSINESS PICKS UP

The Allis-Chalmers Company's bookings are running approximately \$2,500,000 monthly or at an annual rate of \$30,000,000, and are coming in at a rate considerably in excess of billings. March bookings were well above the \$2,000,000 mark, while during January they were below \$1,500,000.

Last year the gross business totaled \$24,855,258 and net earnings were equal to \$4.07 a share on the \$25,000,000 common stock, compared with gross earnings of \$3,516,399 in 1920, when net profits equaled \$9.56 a share. If the company can continue to book business at the rate of \$30,000,000 annually this year it should show considerable improvement over the 1921 figures. The largest year for gross business was in 1918, when it totaled \$35,951,233.

WILLIS-OVERLAND
TO FUND BANK DEBT

TOLEDO, O., April 24—Preferred stockholders of the Willis-Overland Company at a special meeting here today ratified the directors' proposal for funding of the company's bank debt through the issuance of \$17,500,000 of seven per cent bonds, to mature Dec. 1, 1928.

Today's action has the effect of making permanent the company's present financial arrangements, the bonds being taken over by banks holding loans to displace other securities.

WHEAT PRICES FALL
ON CROP REPORTS

CHICAGO, April 26—Improved domestic crop conditions in the south-west together with relief from drought in Australia had a decided bearish effect in the wheat market today toward the end of the Board of Trade session, more than offsetting talk of extensive Russian buying of flour.

The close was weak, 1/2 to 3/4c net lower, with May 1.39 1/2 to 1.40, and July 1.24 to 1.24 1/2.

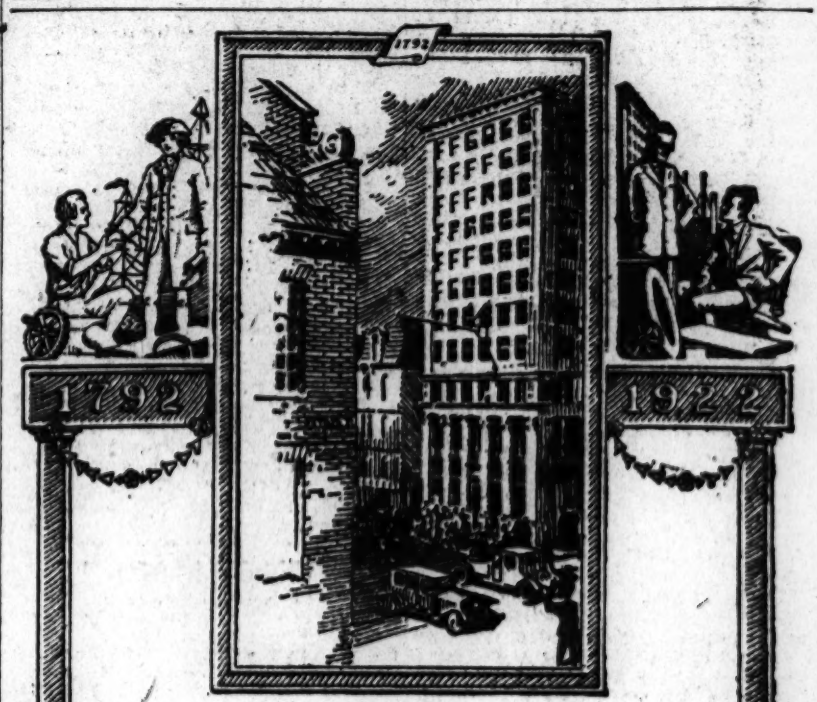
Corn closed unsettled at the same as yesterday's finish to 1/4c, cent lower, with July at 64 cents.

CURTISS AIRPLANE
CONCERN'S YEAR

The report of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a net profit of \$101,207, after interest, depreciation, and losses of subsidiary companies. The consolidated income account for 1921 follows: Profit, \$578,118; other income, \$148,945; total income, \$727,063; expenses, \$391,934; balance, \$335,129; losses subsidiary companies, \$57,563; interest and depreciation, \$176,559; net profit, \$101,207.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP'S GAINS

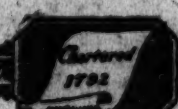
The Eastern Steamship Lines' deficit, after all deductions, in March was \$62,846, or \$16,185 less than the loss of March, 1921. For the first quarter of 1922 the deficit is \$174,362, compared with \$222,265 in the corresponding period a year ago, an improvement of \$48,000.

The Directors
and the Bank

From its earliest days, this bank has been directed by a small group of men chosen because of their wide business experience and broad knowledge of financial affairs. The number has at all times been kept small enough so that the functions of the directorate have been exercised by the whole board, instead of being delegated to committees.

By reason of this close supervision by the whole board the sense of personal responsibility on the part of each director is greatly emphasized, and the interests of both bank and depositor are safeguarded in the highest degree.

Nathaniel H. Emmons	Trustee
William Farasworth	Boston
Henry S. Grey	President
Ralph B. Williams	Trustee
E. Sohler Welch	Lawyer
Alexander Whitelido	Lawyer
William Whitman, Jr.	
George H. Clough	William Whitman Co., Inc.
E. Kent Swift	The Russell Co.
Harry L. Bailly	Whitlin Machine Works
Austin T. White	Wellington, Sears & Co.
Lorne M. Graves	Richards & Co., Inc.
Everett A. Greene	Vice-President
	Lockwood, Greene & Co.

National
Union Bank
Boston

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

UNION PACIFIC BENEFITED BY MARKET ADVANCE

Big Appreciation in Price of Its Holdings of Various Railroad Stocks

Among the companies which have buttressed their earning power by maintaining in their treasuries large amounts of income-bearing securities of other companies, is Union Pacific Railroad. This road is a large holder of stocks, bonds and equipment notes of other railroad companies and the extended advance in practically all railroad securities the past few months has had a very appreciable effect in the market value of the Union Pacific's investments.

The road's largest investment in stocks of non-affiliated companies is in New York Central and Illinois Central, both of which have been conspicuous features of strength among the rails. One would have to go back to 1917 to find New York Central selling as high as it has within the last month. Illinois Central recently sold at 100%, the highest price since 1916.

A Substantial Appreciation
Union Pacific owns \$22,500,000 par value of Illinois Central stock and \$20,000,000 par value of New York Central. Holdings of Illinois Central have appreciated more than \$2,784,000 and New York Central more than \$4,226,000 since the low prices of January.

Union Pacific still holds some Baltimore & Ohio stock—\$3,594,035 common and \$1,805,982 preferred—left over from its memorable distribution of the bulk of its Baltimore & Ohio stock in 1914. At one time it had \$53,607,800 Baltimore & Ohio common and \$28,480,000 preferred. The Baltimore & Ohio common stock, which has risen from 33 1/2 to a recent high of 42 1/2, has brought an appreciation of \$575,000 in the Union Pacific holdings and the preferred has appreciated more than \$162,500.

Big Rise in Chicago & Alton
One of the extraordinary rises has been in Chicago & Alton preferred, which sold at 3 1/2 in January and was recently quoted at 19 1/2. Union Pacific holds \$10,343,100 par value of this stock, which has appreciated nearly \$1,720,000 from the low of the year. The advance in Chicago & Alton preferred has been in response to the greatly improved earnings of that road.

Union Pacific has more than \$280,000,000 invested in stocks, bonds, notes and equipment trusts of other than affiliated companies. The stocks have a par value of \$70,932,147 and are selling in the market at present for about \$58,774,000, compared with \$48,254,000 at the low points of January. There has thus been an appreciation in these stocks in three months of approximately \$10,517,000.

Non-Affiliated Holdings
The following shows the appreciation in Union Pacific's holdings of stocks of non-affiliated railroad companies since January:

	Recent	1922	Apprec.
B & O com.	3,594,035	49 1/2	\$75,000
B & O pt.	1,805,982	41 1/2	\$162,500
Ch & Al com.	10,343,100	19 1/2	\$1,720,000
Ch & Al pt.	10,343,100	19 1/2	\$1,720,000
C&NWP com.	4,420,000	7 1/2	\$17,811
C&NWP pt.	1,845,000	47 1/2	\$32,160
Ill Central	22,500,000	109 1/2	\$2,784,000
Ill Sec	2,486,420	97 1/2	\$2,784,000
Ill Sec pt.	1,805,982	41 1/2	\$162,500

Railroad Securities' Stocks
No market prices can be given for Railroad Securities Company stocks, all of which are owned by Union Pacific. That corporation owns \$9,200,000 Illinois Central stock, which secures \$8,000,000 4 per cent stock certificates maturing in 1952. In certificates and stocks the Securities Company has capitalized its Illinois Central holdings for a total of \$13,423,320, or at a rate of \$146 a share of Illinois Central stock.

On a liquidation basis, therefore, Railroad Securities preferred stock would be worth a little less than par, with nothing left for the common. But the Securities Company draws 7 per cent dividends on its Illinois Central stock and pays 4 per cent on its own certificates. Its preferred stock is a 4 per cent cumulative issue, so that its common stock is "earning" a fraction over 7 per cent.

Considering that the certificates still have 30 years to run and that Illinois Central has large earning power and excellent prospects, it is not unreasonable to take the Securities Company stocks into this reckoning at par.

EASTERN MASS. RY.
MAKES A PROFIT

The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company in the first quarter of 1922 earned \$64,523 in excess of "cost of service." The actual gross income after operating expenses and taxes was \$449,024 as compared with \$444,915 for the first quarter of 1921. A year ago, however, the company fell \$45,458 short of earning its "cost of service."

Operating revenues and income for the first quarter of this year amounted to \$2,630,387. This represented a decline of \$154,592 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1921, but a reduction in expenses of \$258,701 saved the situation, enabling the company to show the net income gain.

NEW ENGLAND
ROAD ELECTS

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 26.—Stockholders of the Central New England Railroad at their annual meeting today elected the following directors:

A. Heaton Robertson, James S. Huntington, A. E. Clark, Elmer Whitney, E. G. Rigg, T. M. Prentice, C. L. Bardo, Edward Gavel, and C. M. Heale Jr., all of New Haven, Conn.

NEW YORK CITY SELLS \$45,000,000 OF CORPORATE STOCK

NEW YORK, April 25.—A syndicate headed by Speyer & Co. was the highest bidder for the \$45,000,000, 4 1/2 per cent, 50-year New York City stock offered today, and Comptroller Craig announced that the stock would be awarded to that syndicate. The total number of proposals received for the issue was about 30.

Twenty-five million dollars will be for stock improvements and the remainder for water supply. The Speyer bid was 102.766, which gave the city the highest premium it had ever received for stock bearing a 4 1/2 per cent interest rate. The premium is \$1,244,700. The net rate payable by the city will be below 4 1/2 per cent. Speyer & Co. and associates are offering the corporate stock at 104, to yield better than 4.06 per cent.

FLINT PLANTS SHOW PRODUCTION GAINS

FLINT, Mich., April 23.—Evidence that business generally is steadily improving in the Flint automobile manufacturing center, is abundant in statements by motor executives and business men.

H. H. Basset, president of the Buick Motor Car Company, said conditions generally were improved. "Our business for February, 1922, was 242 per cent greater than last February. March production will be double that of last March and there is every indication that 1922 business will be better than last year."

With a schedule for April of close to 10,000 cars, the Chevrolet Motor Car Company has started a night shift for the first time in several months. About 900 axles are now being turned out a day, and production of motors approximate 800 a day.

"Total shipments for Chevrolet during February, a short month, were in excess of 10,000 cars," said M. E. Coyle, Chevrolet's controller. "Estimate that approximately 175,000 of the '49' model alone will be marketed." There are about 3000 men employed at the local Chevrolet plant.

For January, production of the Ford Motor Car Company increased 336 per cent over January, 1921; February production showed an increase of 150 per cent over January, while orders for March delivery will further boost production to 229 per cent over February.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—	5 1/2	5 1/2
Renewal rate—	5 1/2	5 1/2
Outside com. paper—	4 1/2	4 1/2
Year money—	5 1/2	5 1/2
Customers' com. loans—	5 1/2	5 1/2
Collateral loans—	5 1/2	5 1/2

	Today	60 days	90 days
Bar silver in New York—	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Bar silver in London—	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Outside com. paper—	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Bar gold in London—	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Canadian ex dis (%)—	1 11-32	1 1/2	1 1/2
Domestic bar silver—	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

	Boston	New York
Discount rates at the 12 Federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities follow—		
Boston	4 1/2	4 1/2
New York	4 1/2	4 1/2
Philadelphia	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cleveland	4 1/2	4 1/2
Richmond	4 1/2	4 1/2
Chicago	4 1/2	4 1/2
St. Louis	4 1/2	4 1/2
Kansas City	4 1/2	4 1/2
Minneapolis	4 1/2	4 1/2
Dallas	4 1/2	4 1/2
San Francisco	4 1/2	4 1/2
Amsterdam	4 1/2	4 1/2
Bombay	4 1/2	4 1/2
Brussels	4 1/2	4 1/2
Christiana	4 1/2	4 1/2
Copenhagen	4 1/2	4 1/2
Madrid	4 1/2	4 1/2
Paris	4 1/2	4 1/2
London	4 1/2	4 1/2
Rome	4 1/2	4 1/2
Stockholm	4 1/2	4 1/2
Switzerland	4 1/2	4 1/2

	Boston	New York
Exchanges—	\$1,000,000	\$750,000,000
Year ago today—	41,427,853	52,000,000
Balances—	17,703,602	46,700,000
P. R. bank credit—	17,703,602	46,700,000

Acceptance Market
Spot, Boston Delivery
Prime Eligible Banks—

	60 days	90 days
60/90 days—	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 30 days—	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 60 days—	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 90 days—	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 120 days—	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 150 days—	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 180 days—	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 210 days—	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 240 days—	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 270 days—	3 1/2	3 1/2
Under 300 days—	3 1/2	3 1/2

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	Last	Previous	Parity
Sterling—	4.43 1/2	4.43 1/2	\$4.8648
Cables—	4.43 1/2	4.43 1/2	\$4.8648
France—	9.21	9.21	100
Guillemers—	37.93	37.93	100
Marks—	0.08550	0.08550	100
Lira—	6.33	6.33	100
Swiss francs—	19.46	19.46	100
Pesetas—	16.58	16.58	100
Belgian francs—	8.50	8.50	100
Kroner (Aust.)—	0.00137502	0.00137502	100
Sweden—	25.35	25.35	100
Denmark—	21.25	21.25	100
Norway—	18.00	18.00	100
Greece—	4.50	4.50	100
Argentina—	1.2325	1.2325	100
Russia—	0.750	0.750	100
Poland—	0.275	0.275	100
Hungary—	1.1	1.1	100
Yugo-Slavia—	31	31	100
Finland—	1.90	1.90	100
Tschecho-Slov.—	1.98	1.98	100
Rumania—	7.78	7.78	100
Turkey—	72.00	72.00	100
Shanghai—	78.25	78.25	100
Hong Kong—	56.50	56.50	100
Bombay—	28.00	28.00	100
Kokohama—	47.25	47.25	100
Uruguay—	78.75	78.75	100
Chile—	11.31	11.31	100
Calcutta—	37.75	37.75	100

*1915 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

SUBSTANTIAL RISE IN BRITISH BONDS AND RAIL ISSUES

Government Stocks Reach New High Despite Uncertain Political Situation

LONDON (By Mail).—The Stock Exchange has shown considerable activity recently, despite the uncertain political situation and the Easter holidays. Prices held firm, strengthened perhaps on the anticipated reduction in the bank rate. The change to 4 per cent, becoming known on the last business day before the holidays, was wholly unexpected and received with cheer by members, who now expect a further improvement in leading investment securities.

British Government stocks have advanced to unprecedented levels. It is expected that the 5 per cent war loan may go to 103 or even 105. When par was touched a slight reaction set in, as many brokers had orders to sell out at that price. However, "offering stock" was soon taken up and the price was forged ahead, while other first-class securities have bounded upward, as shown in the following table:

	April 13	April 17	Jan. 3
War 5 p. c. stock—	100 1/2	99 1/2	93 1/2
Vict bonds 4 p. c.—	88 1/2	90 1/2	81 1/2
Unding loan 4 p. c.—	88 1/2	88 1/2	78 1/2
Consols 4 p. c.—	67 1/2	67 1/2	64 1/2
India 3 1/2 p. c.—	64 1/2	64 1/2	58 1/2
Bank stock 4 p. c.—	246 1/2	246 1/2	187 1/2
Conversion 5 1/2 p. c.—	74 1/2	74 1/2	66 1/2
Treas. & E. series—	110 1/2	108 1/2	99 1/2

Railroad Stocks Advance
Home railroad stocks have also exhibited further considerable advances especially the "heavy lines," while there has been considerable speculative interest on the prospects under amalgamation and grouping schemes. Good industrial debentures continue in demand, noticeably in the shipping section, for investment while expansion of business has been a feature of the oil market.

The subjoined table illustrates advances made during week ended April 13, against the seventh and the first business day of this year.

	April 13	April 7	Jan. 3
Stock—	28	28	28
At East Ord.—	94 1/2	93 1/2	75 1/2
At West Ord.—	94 1/2	93 1/2	75 1/2
At North Ord.—	94 1/2	93 1/2	75 1/2
At South Ord.—	94 1/2	93 1/2	75 1/2
At East Ord.—	94 1/2	93 1/2	75 1/2
At West Ord.—	94 1/2	93 1/2	75 1/2
At North Ord.—	94 1/2	93 1/2	75 1/2
At South Ord.—	94 1/2	93 1/2	75 1/2
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At West Ord.—	94 1/2	93 1/2	75 1/2
At North Ord.—	94 1/2	93 1/2	75 1/2
At South Ord.—	94 1/2	93 1/2	75 1/2

Judicious Use of Carefully Prepared Copy Is Urged

	Imports	Exports
Farm produce	164,313,000	1108,810,000
Raw materials	28,173,000	5,861,000
Manufactured goods	111,240,000	90,944,000

Thirteen rooms, reception hall, conservatory, pantries, three lavatories, two bathrooms, six fireplaces, billiard room on third floor with fireplace and lavatory built-in ice chest; electric lights; city water with hydrant and hose on premises; steam heat; large stable-garage; six-room cottage for help.

Twenty-five acres of choice land with variety of fruit, borders on a brook at the rear and a beautiful lake in front. The view from the building across the lake to the Monadnock Range is charming. In fact, it would be difficult to find a spot where the sunset is more pleasing.

Interior of house is finished in quartered oak, sycamore and cypress; Parquetry floors; the windows are plate glass with weather strips. One bathroom measures about 10x12 ft., and is fitted with lavatory, sits tub, shower bath and large tub and has a very pretty fireplace. The floor is inlaid on solid cement; the walls have tile wainscoting.

This beautiful estate is situated about three miles from Manchester. The owner, wishing to remove from state, will dispose of it at a great sacrifice. For price and further particulars apply to
W. A. BURGESS, Realtor, Amoskeag Bank Building, Manchester, N. H.

EDWIN C. GAGE
Insurance
175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Wabash 4047; Evanston 50

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Two Views of Karl Marx

The Economics of Socialism. Marx Made Easy. By H. M. Hyndman. 128 pp. 10s. 6d. London: The Fabian Society, 1922.

Karl Marx. An Essay. By Harold J. Laski. 128 pp. 10s. 6d. London: The Fabian Society, 1922.

Mr. Hyndman brings this out clearly. He expresses his own vigorous antagonism to the Bolshevik policy, and gives the interesting information that, in his later years, Marx stated to him clearly that "a nation could only attain to the level of economic and social development for which it has been prepared by its internal social evolution." Mr. Hyndman's own comment on Bolshevism is that it is a "combination of personal ambition and fanatical materialism, applied under conditions which rendered any realization of scientific Socialism absolutely impossible." and that it is "a hideous travesty of Marxism, and runs directly counter to the entire teachings of scientific political economy and social evolution."

While protesting against setting up Marx as a sort of infallible Socialist Pope, Mr. Hyndman would not admit the validity of the criticisms of the Marxian theories by other famous economists. For his unqualified defense of the theories of exchange values, surplus value and the exploitation of the workers and other matters, the reader must be referred to Mr. Hyndman's lucid and breezy pages. The book is well worth reading simply as an elucidation of Marx at a time when, as a result of trade depression, unemployment, and rapidly falling wages, the disciples both of Marx and of the Moscow leaders are striving everywhere to make converts among the manual workers.

A corrective view may be obtained from the essay of Mr. Laski, who is one of the most brilliant of the younger school of English economists. He writes sympathetically of the aims and motives of Marx, but subjects his main economic theories to searching analysis and criticism.

"What Is Truth?"

Public Opinion. The publishers of Mr. Lippmann's book announce that it is "the outcome of 10 years of practical political work, active journalism and thorough study." After one has plodded through the massive volume of nearly 200,000 words arranged and set forth after a style that makes Kant seem easy reading, the temptation is strong to ask, as the poet did of the Battle of Blenheim:

but what good came of it at last?

For, inquiring exhaustively into the nature and formation of public opinion, Mr. Lippmann reaches the conclusion that it is apt to be ignorant and ill-directed, because based upon faulty, incomplete, biased or possibly false information. Nor does he feel that the ordinary citizen is equipped to recognize truth when he sees it. For, in the mind of such an observer, is formed a certain standard, or ideal, by which every report or utterance is judged, to which Mr. Lippmann gives the name "stereotype." If a statement corresponds to this stereotype, it is accepted as truth. If it fails to coincide, it is dismissed as false. Accordingly, all who strive to shape public opinion, whether they be editors, orators or politicians, seek harmony with the stereotypes of the public to which they appeal. Mr. Lippmann protests against such base trucking, but seems hardly to understand the melancholy state of the publicist who ignores the prejudices of humanity. Only the illuminati of the New Republic, of whom Mr. Lippmann long was one, have dared so radical a revolt, and they have merely set up a fine line of stereotypes of their own against which all inharmonious opinion beats in vain.

The Author's Vicious Circle. Mr. Lippmann has been a journalist and has been newspaper man. He has been an editor on the New Republic, and is now an editorial writer on the New York World. Yet, in his avocation as author, he has scant courtesy for his daily vocation. Newspapers to him are organs of misanthropy—mechanically stamped, long ago by the purely empirical observer, William J. Bryan. In his effort to control public opinion, Mr. Bryan encountered a stereotype of determined hostility to his views, and seeking a way by which some future radical might be saved from a like obstacle, he upon the idea of "official bulletin" which should publish exact and accurate news of all governmental acts. Scolding politicians thrust the idea aside, as one of "Bryan's vagaries," and were humorous over the idea of a non-partisan bulletin, published by men who would inevitably be partisan politicians. But the Bryan idea reappears in Mr. Lippmann's suggestion of "intelligence departments," maintained under the au-

thority of national, state and municipal governments, but wholly independent of political control, which will furnish to all seekers the exact truth on any subject within their province. The question that puzzled Pilate, "What is truth?" it seems, would have no complexities to balk a commission appointed by politicians, but untainted by politics itself.

The conclusion of Mr. Lippmann's book is unconvincing. Yet throughout his argument runs a thought which, perhaps, he may at some future time elaborate to better purpose. The thought is the utter unworthiness of human evidence, the fallibility of the testimony of the human sense on any subject whatsoever. He has devoted much effort to establishing the fact that truth shines out but darkly through the veil in which the efforts of man have enveloped it. He might have gone further and maintained that, unless supported by some stronger evidence than that of the senses, no truth can be successfully maintained.

Mr. Lewisohn on the Theater

The Drama and The Stage. By Ludwig Lewisohn. 128 pp. 10s. 6d. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1922.

At the core of all criticism is the fact that Mr. Lewisohn has written the one great aspiration toward intellectual freedom. He represents, together with a select few who have raised criticism in the United States to a plane loftier than that on which our creative life has its being, a breaking away from the academic standards that so long swathed critical thought in layers of barren formulations. He is not, like Mr. Nathan, acrid in that independence; he has a suaver manner, born of a more tolerant view of the universe. He is distinguished from our impatient intellectuals by a formidably solid grasp of his materials, by a readiness to recognize that, if not all is good that is hallowed by age, neither is mere novelty a patent of beauty and worth. He refuses, then, to cast aside the fetters of the "old," only to bind himself in "new" ones. He is distinguished from Mr. Lewisohn's attitude is genuine and connotes a beauty of attitude that is mirrored in an ordered, melodious beauty of language. If Mr. Lewisohn is one of the finest English stylists in contemporary United States letters, it is not because he plasters that style upon his expression as a thing set apart; here, as in all great writers, the style and the expression, the language and the thought, are one and indivisible. Mr. Lewisohn expresses his opinions better than the next man, it is because in the first place he has felt them deeper and more keenly.

The Keynote Is Struck. It is indicative that the contents of "The Drama and the Stage" are reprinted from the weekly review in which they first appeared, in that there is nothing of the ephemeral about them. As the reader passes from one short chapter to the next, he feels, rising from the delightful pages, a unified, compact attitude toward the varied material. From the very first, the keynote is struck.

"Let us have done, first of all, with this verbiage. 'A play is a dialogue which, when spoken by actors from a platform, holds the minds of men through its culmination toward some physical or spiritual end.' 'The power and depth of that sense of culmination is the measure of the play's dramatic life.' 'Any dialogue that has dramatic life can be acted on any stage.' 'A born dramatist can write drama without ever having seen a theater. If an audience refuses to hear him, it is because the soul of his work is alien from that audience's collective soul.' Naturally, he has no sympathy with the Scribe-Barney view of the man-of-the-theater. 'There are good plays and bad ones, but none that are not plays because they fail to con-

Portrait of Mrs. W. A Play in Three Acts. By Josephine Preston Peabody. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company, The Riverside Press, 1922. 10s. 6d.

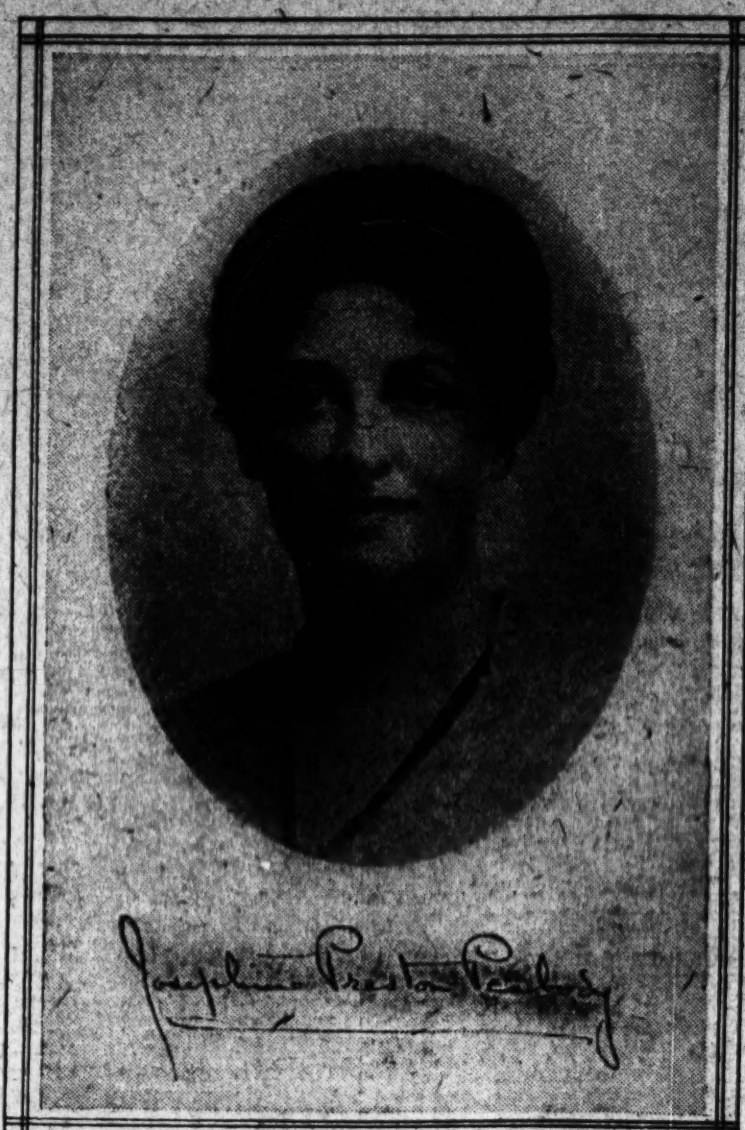
Portrait of Mrs. W. is a play in three acts, which, perhaps, he may at some future time elaborate to better purpose. The thought is the utter unworthiness of human evidence, the fallibility of the testimony of the human sense on any subject whatsoever. He has devoted much effort to establishing the fact that truth shines out but darkly through the veil in which the efforts of man have enveloped it. He might have gone further and maintained that, unless supported by some stronger evidence than that of the senses, no truth can be successfully maintained.

Freedom in His Criticism. Just as freedom lies at the heart of his criticism, so, in his mind's eye, the great play unfolds from a center of beautiful experience. It is truth to that experience, rather than fidelity to formula that determines his affection. Hence, too, he is little affected by the great attention being devoted today to the transformation of the theater; not that he underestimates the importance of adequate playhouses, but that he would have the physical theater be the servant of the play, not the master. Criticism accepts every technical innovation and simply asks whether it served the dramatic intention involved. So that the art of the theater does become, as he puts it, "a plastic and infinitely expressive one. It arises from a hunger and addresses itself to a need of the soul of man."

Criticism, like all the arts, is at bottom intensely personal; it is amusing, therefore, to see how three critics, each of equal sternness in the pursuit of artistic duty, evaluate the same dramatist; let us say, Barrie. Jameson, in her book on modern European dramatists, with an austere, almost rigid critical system, yet one without valiant and demanding much of self, finds Barrie almost beyond praise. Nathan, surely no sentimentalist in our midst, places him somewhat lower, but still among the notables. For Barrie, Lewisohn has not the slightest use. The Scotsman, to him, is a falsifier of values. Criticism, after all, is but the justification, the rationalization of taste. One's opinions are, in a very true sense, a revelation of himself. And Lewisohn's self is a seeker after mental beauty. His critical method harks back to Croce, to Carlyle, to Goethe; it is important and compelling, because it is, as he would have all plays be, the unfolding of a beautiful experience.

The subjects covered range from current plays to the French and German stage, from critical essays to imaginative interludes. A knowledge of Lewisohn's work is indispensable to one who would keep abreast of the finest in contemporary dramatic criticism, whether in the old continent or the new.

The average author usually prints his name in full on the title page of his book, and it is easy to imagine that, if a publisher omits an author's middle name, he is likely to receive a sharp communication from the indignant scribbler. There are a few exceptions, however. How many would recognize Captain William Babington Maxwell, for instance, as the novelist, W. S. Maxwell? And there is Jack Collins Squire, who always signs a short J. C. to his name.



A Portrait of Mary Wollstonecraft

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To take a well-known character and, with the aid of research and imagination, weave about it a play either for stage production or for reading, has become quite the fashion. With Mary Wollstonecraft as such a central figure, Josephine Preston Peabody, who in private life is Mrs. Lionel S. Marks of Cambridge, Mass., has produced, in "Portrait of Mrs. W.," such a reading play.

The author disarms criticism of any constructive defects when, in the Foreword, she confesses that "Dr-

The Atmosphere Convincing. The opening act, in John Opie's "painting-room," transports one to the period. The excited preparations for "Persons of worship coming today," with the talk of the friends as they gather, bring out the high regard in which those who knew her best held Mary Wollstonecraft, that "hyena in petticoats," as Walpole called her. The introduction of Symes ingeniously allows testimony to the esteem in which she was held in France by her few associates there, during the period of which her English friends knew little. Her lovely nature, her literary achievements, her strong vindication of the rights of women, her great beauty, all come to appreciative attention in the dialogue. The frontispiece, a copy of John Opie's portrait in the National Portrait Gallery, London, helps visualize her.

How much one reads into the play, from previous knowledge and from the

Men and Women Readers

IT IS stated, upon good authority, that 80 per cent of the trade of the retail bookshops comes from women. If this were to be accepted as a fair statement of the proportion of men and women readers it would, indeed, be a serious indictment of the so-called stronger sex. Fortunately, this is not the case, for many a man who never stands in front of a bookstore partakes with no less zest of the intellectual repast which his wife spreads for him upon his library table.

The fact, however, that eight times out of 10 it is the woman who makes the selection possesses undoubted significance. Does she select for her father, her husband or her brother the titles which she thinks he will like to read or those which she thinks he ought to read? In publishing circles it is an accepted dictum that no volume which fails to appeal to the woman can hope for a large sale. Yet this does not mean that women readers turn to ephemeral literature—in fact, I believe the opposite to be the fact; far more men than women pick up a volume for relaxation, rather than to gain from it food for thought or discussion. On the other hand, more men than women turn back to books which have interested them to find continued joy in the re-reading. One man I know reads "David Copperfield" once each year, another "The Clotel and the Heart," each falling in between with good current fiction. Still a third always has a biography and a novel in the process of reading, explaining that each adds up a volume for relaxation, rather than to the pleasure of the other through a comparison of the real and the created characters.

Women read more fiction and more poetry, men more history, and the

Foreword, is difficult to determine, but the impression holds that it is considerable. To feel what the author feels for this tragic character, it is necessary to know in advance something of the hardships of her early life, her familiarity with matrimonial failures of others, her romantic and tragic relations with Captain Imlay, the devotion of her friends, and the story of her association and marriage with William Godwin.

The Central Character Lives. The play accomplishes what the author intended. It makes of Mary Wollstonecraft a living person to whom the reader is attracted by an understanding sympathy which stirs a desire to know more of Mrs. W.'s story. It does "bring into close range a name and a face," and it "reveals the truth of her which was buried beneath a landslide of unpracticed theories and ideals beyond the reach of her time." The Epilogue with its picture of the youthful love of Shelley and Mary Godwin, grown to maidenhood from the infant of the third act, makes a dainty and heartening ending.

Mrs. Marks, however, still remains pre-eminently a poet. That reputation she has established through "The Book of the Little East," "The Singing Leaves," "The Singing Man," "Harvest Moon" and "The Piper" still has greatest success. While the latter is dramatically a fine play, she brought to it the poetic charm with which she always sings when children are the theme. But the "Portrait of Mrs. W." is pleasant reading, and is a welcome addition to the lengthening list of this author's works.

Notes on Events -- Political and Literary

Novissima Verba: Last Words. By Frederic Harrison. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1922. 10s. 6d.

Frederic Harrison hardly needs any introduction to American readers of English magazines. He is the Grand Old Man of English letters. He has witnessed many astounding occurrences, been the intimate friend of many a figure whose importance in English history is not small. "Novissima Verba" contains, in the exact order in which they originally appeared, the notes on events and books which Mr. Harrison contributed to the Fortnightly Review month by month during the year 1920. Nothing has been excised and no additions nor qualifications have been made, many of the paragraphs appearing in now outdated present tenses. As the contemporaneous view of a brilliant man's mind, touching the various fascinating political events and intellectual ardors of his day, the book is invaluable. It should be read together with "Older Scripts," which contained Mr. Harrison's opinions and judgments during the year 1919.

Wilson and the League. Much that Mr. Harrison has to say in "Novissima Verba" will hardly arouse agreement in many of his readers, for he is essentially opinionated at times and violently opinionated. But disagreement with Mr. Harrison never causes dislike, for, when he chooses to be controversial, he is always brilliantly so. He was violently incensed at the activities of Woodrow Wilson during the deliberations at Versailles, which resulted in the Peace Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations. Early in 1920, Mr. Harrison wrote: "Mr. Wilson made fatal mistakes which stamped him as a pretentious amateur in statecraft. He came over with nothing but a vague Utopia, of which he had not worked out either the details or the obstacles. Next, he refused to accept the cooperation of experienced men opposed to him in party, and even of influential men of his own party. He affected to act as an autocrat, and Europe was long ready to accept him as a dictator. He absented himself from his proper duties and his own people, so that for months he saw his

A Pageant of Great Figures

The Torch-Bearers. By Alfred Noyes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1922. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Alfred Noyes is ambitious. He proposes to write an epic trilogy, in which shall be traced the gradual progress of man's knowledge of the laws of nature. It is a vast theme, worthy of a Milton or a Browning, and Mr. Noyes, accomplished writer as he is, is not quite of the stature of these. Nevertheless, in the first part of his work, which deals with the astronomers, he has acquitted himself in a manner deserving both interest and respect. If he does not always rise to the full height of his subject, he never sinks anywhere near the trivial; and, if the smooth cadences of his blank verse grow at times a little monotonous, that is not an ungrateful change from the perpetual surprises to which some modern users of the measure, carrying too far a praiseworthy desire for variety, subject their readers.

The poem opens with a prologue, in which the poet describes an intensely interesting personal experience, "on a summit of the Sierra Madre Mountains, when the first trial was made of the new 100-inch telescope," through which he watched the journeying of one of the moons of Jupiter:

A myriad of white that slowly rose, Then, like an exquisite seed-pearl, swung quite clear And swam in heaven above its parent world To greet its three bright sister moons.

Then follow seven sections, each dealing with a great astronomical discoverer—Copernicus, Tycho, Brahe, Kepler, Galileo, Newton, and the two Herschels being Mr. Noyes' chosen band. In spite of this episodic treatment, unity is preserved, not only by the constant presence of the main idea, but by a skillful linking of part to part; while variety is given by formal differentiation. For instance, the "Galileo" is entirely, the "Newton" partly, in the form of letters; the "Sir William Herschel" is a soliloquy; while, in "Sir John Herschel's Memoirs" there is a very effective rendering of a symphony of the planets, supposed to be played by the astronomer-musician on the organ of the Octagon Chapel at Bath, where his father, before he abandoned music for astronomy, had been organist.

Around it ran A mighty rampart twenty-two feet high, And twenty feet in thickness at the base, Its angles pointed north, south, east and west. With gates and turrets; and, within this wall, Were fruitful orchards, apple, and cherry, And, sheltered in their midst from all but sun, A garden, warm and busy with singing bees.

These precise renderings of person and place give the story solidity, but what gives it significance is the poet's strong sense, most explicitly expressed in the epilogue, of the great and eternal harmony to which all human discoveries are but new witnesses.

The Americanization of Edward Bok

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THE HOME FORUM

The Call to the Road

"Give to me the life I love,
Let the love go by me."

sang Stevenson and straightway I long to be out on the open road; for there is song on the road, something wildish which comes from the uplands mingled with the sweeter melodies of the hedgerows, entering the heart and lengthening the stride.

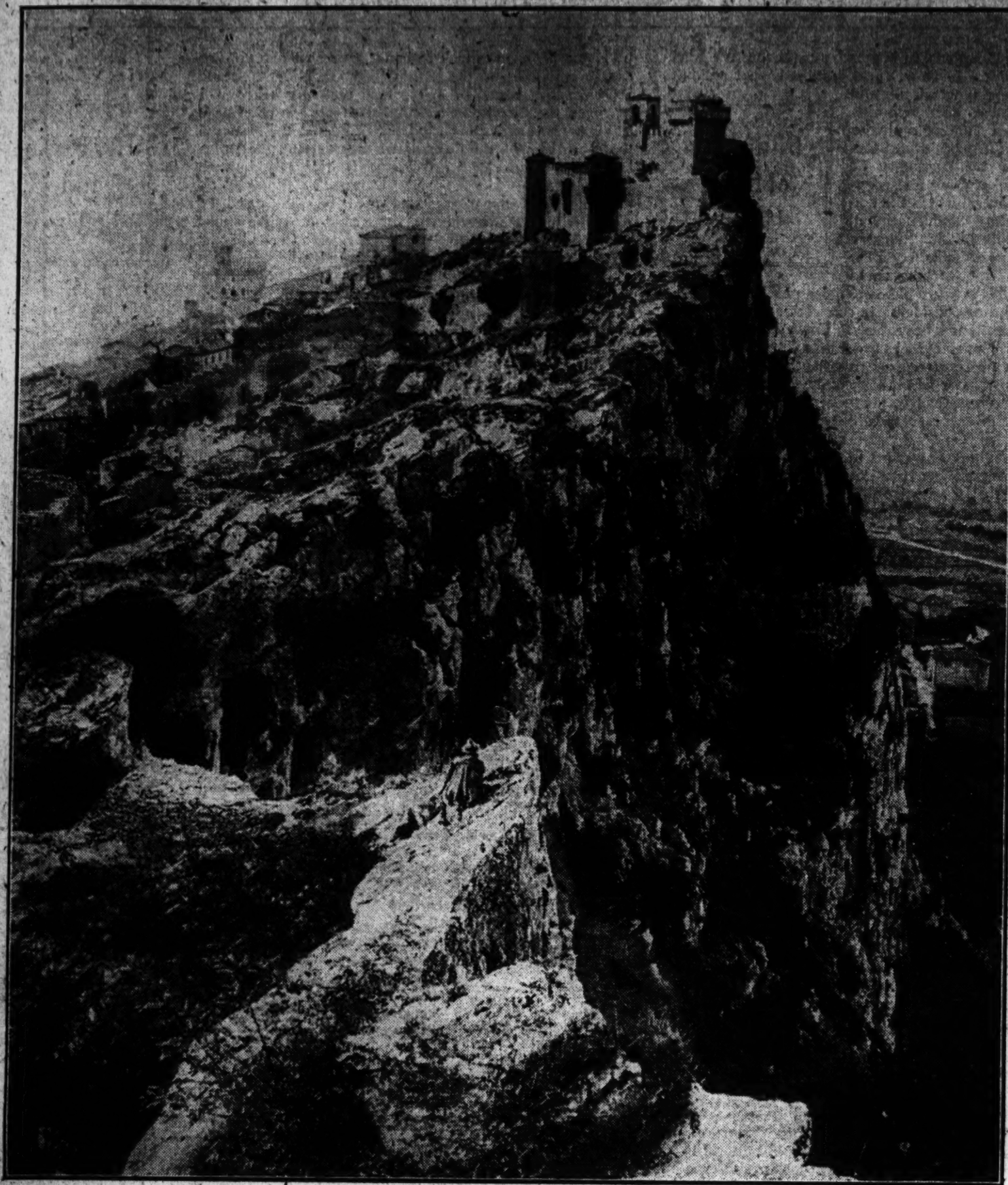
This morning there was a high, pale sky glittering like a vast frosty cobweb; and pouring through the trees came the liquid sunlight. There was a keenness in the air and, if one might put it so, a crispness, as of snow on the pavements. There was a lightness of heart about the "white-walled Parisian houses in the Rue de Bretagne; a coyness in their opening shutters; a heartiness about the street cries, circling round the figure of old Béranger, standing on its pedestal in the gardens with the sun shining on his bald pate; the wind of the chairmender's horn, the brittle cry of the "vitrier," the jingle of the kullgrinder's bell or the long call of the "marchand de chiffon." The air was full of ballads.

Oh, it is the town and country struggling within me! Those times of Stevenson come back with all their call to adventure; their call to the living architecture of the hills where great castles rise . . . built of the morning mists.

There are roads in Kent which I know are waiting for me; waiting for the light heart, the long stride and the stout ash stick. There is the Broad Highway which Jeffrey Farnol has peopled, the great Hastings road which winds through Bromley, Farnborough, Sevenoaks, Tonbridge and onward into the blue distances where the sea-winds are playing. There are lanes which lose themselves between Cudham and Knockholt, find their way to the crest of the Downs and drop sharply into Westerham, Brastead and Sundridge. One finds them again struggling up the next range of hills and sees them plunge into the Weald.

And the signposts! Where else are such signposts? There is one halfway between Sevenoaks and River Hill, whose arm urges westward and cannot lightly be passed. I can never resist it. It says simply To the Weald . . . so carrying one's thoughts forward to the wooded patchwork of the plain some seven hundred feet below and to the little patchwork hamlet bearing the same name, a lived post, reading that message, would walk another ten miles on the strength of it and compose a lyric at his journey's end.

Standing, as I am now, in the Square de Temple I can see my day's tramp before me . . . the morning's exhilaration, the midday rest, the spacious joy of the afternoon as the sun swings round to westward. Towards sunset I hear the rumble of a woodcutter's wagon and the rattle



San Marino: The Capital of the Smallest Republic in the World

Photograph © Donald McLeish

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

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of a farmer's trap hurrying to a wayside station. The sun drops behind the trees; and as the day and the horizon draw in together the road becomes less solitary. Laborers from across the fields come through hidden gates and chatter homewards with their friends who are waiting at the cross-roads. There are lights on the carts and up on the hills lamps are lighted in the outlying dwellings; in the sky the first pale stars appear. As I pass Chesham church a slender moon is pausing behind the weather vane and shadows creep across the lane. Not so very far away a train is throbbing into Westerham. Everything is making for home.

The evening is two hours old when I climb the last hill into the little town. I love so well and I am happy to be in this friendly High Street again. There is welcome in its lights, its shops, its voices and in the knots of people gossiping under its lamp posts. Hearing the rich baritone of its streets I wonder how I could have given up loitering in its old world gardens or have wandered from its sidewalks.

It is the town and the country struggling for a moment's possession. I pick up R. L. S. and fall to wondering how the old roads are and whether the signposts have stirred from their places to be wanderers like me. The open road calls me, but over the day is done they bring me back to the town again.

The Béranger, always looking westward in the Square de Temple, has apparently not strayed from his pedestal.

Work and Contemplation

The woman singeth at her spinning wheel.
A pleasant chant, ballad or barcarole; She thinketh of her song upon the whole.
Far more than of her flax; and yet the reel
Is full, and artfully her fingers feel
With quick adjustment, provident control.
The lines too subtly twisted to unroll—
Out to a perfect thread.

I hence appeal
To the dear Christian Church, that we may do
Our Father's business in these temples mirk.
Thus swift and steadfast, thus intent and strong;
While thus, apart from toil, our souls pursue
Some high, calm, spheric tune and prove our work
The better for the sweetness of our song.
—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

EVERYBODY has heard of Monte Carlo, for of course its reputation is world wide, and most people too, are aware of the fact that it is situated on the shores of the Mediterranean in the tiny principality of Monaco, which is one of the little independent states of Europe. There are several of these, and they are startling anachronisms in their way, for they have somehow managed to preserve their identity and to escape absorption by the long centuries during which the continent of Europe has been swept time and again by successive waves of war and of revolution. But so diminutive are they and of such a sturdy independence that it is difficult not to be just a little amused at them. They do so suggest baby states playing at being Empires.

Take Monaco, for instance, and its eight square miles of territory, a delightful harbor measuring forty-two acres and a revenue derived entirely from the gaming tables at Monte Carlo. It lives under its own flag, issues its own coinage (only one hundred franc pieces, however) which is accepted in all Latin countries, and also its own postage stamps. The Prince was an absolute monarch up to 1911, bless him! but in that year he granted a constitution to his subjects and is now assisted in the cares of state by a Prime Minister and a Council of State. His diplomatic representatives are received at the Courts of all the Sovereign States of Europe.

Then there is Liechtenstein on the borders of Switzerland and Austria, which, however, is very extensive, not to say far flung, by comparison with Monaco; for it has an area of quite sixty-five square miles. But "size is not grandeur and territory does not make a nation," as Professor Huxley once put it, and there are points about this miniature kingdom which may well go to make it the envy of many a large and powerful state, for it has no public debt and no standing army, the inhabitants, who numbered more than ten thousand in 1912, being exempt from all military service. The Monarchy is hereditary in the male line and, like Monaco, the state has been ruled by one family for over a thousand years. Several times in the course of its history it has been under foreign control and indeed joined the German Confederation in 1866, but its independence was restored in 1918. Just as Monaco has the same custom dues as France, so Liechtenstein is allied by treaty to Switzerland as regards customs, posts and telegraphs. The Diet of fifteen members is elected on the basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation, so it is quite up-to-date in spite of the fact that the capital Vaduz has a population of only one thousand.

San Marino, in Central Italy, perched high up on a precipitous rock and approached by one single road only, claims to be the oldest state in Europe, which, however, is disputed. It certainly has been independent since the early part of the seventeenth century, and it probably met with very little outside interference for many a hundred years previous to that. A republic of thirty-eight square miles, the reins of Government are in the hands of a Grand Council of sixty members and here again there is no national debt. But it has an army the present strength of which is thirty-nine officers and nine hundred and fifty men. Extradition treaties exist between San Marino and Great Britain, Belgium, Holland and the United States.

But what is probably the oldest and most certainly the most interesting of all these curious political survivals of medieval feudalism is Andorra, the "Valleys of Andorra," to give the official designation of a little state at the heart of the Pyrenees, situated amid some of the most magnificent mountain scenery in all Europe. It is larger than the others, having an area of one hundred and seventy-five square miles and population of about six thousand and, until the Trans-Pyrenean railway penetrated there a year or two ago, so shut in by mountains and difficult of access that century after century passed without working any change in it. The archives which are said to go back to Charlemagne's time are kept in a cupboard in the wall of the primitive little Council Chamber. It is more a seignior than a republic, being under the protection both of the French Government and the Bishop of Urgel, paying an annual levy to the former of forty pounds and to the latter of eighteen pounds, but it is nevertheless recognized as an independent state although it has no diplomatic representatives. It has, too, its own national flag. The Government consists of a Council of twenty-four persons. The posts and telegraphs are under French control while the coinage is Spanish, the language spoken being Catalan. There are no customs, and if rumor is to be believed smuggling is the chief industry of the inhabitants. For eleven hundred years the people of these valleys have managed their own affairs, have led an independent life, and in cases of question have quoted their own customs and their own laws. Now that a railway has arrived, who can tell what is going to happen, and they themselves feel that a change is at hand. It is only wonderful that these little states should have managed to preserve their independence in any form for so long.

You are not very good if you are not better than your best friends imagine you to be.—Lavater.

Encouraging Lincoln

"Well, I kept hearin' about the trouble he was havin' with everybody, and I just made up my mind I'd go down and see him and swap yarns and tell him how we was all countin' on his gettin' home. Thought maybe it would cheer him up to know we set such store on his comin' home if he didn't want him for president. So I jest picked up and went right off. Ma was real good about my goin'. She says, 'I shouldn't wonder if 't would do him good, William. And don't you ask him no questions about the war nor about politics. You just talk home to him and tell him some of them foolish stories of yours.'"

"In about two minutes the door popped open and out came Mr. Lincoln, his face all lit up. He saw me first thing, and he laid holt of me and just shook my hands fit to kill. 'Billy,' he says, 'now I am glad to see you. Come right in. You're goin' to stay to supper with Mary and me.' 'Didn't I know it? Think bein' president would change him—not a mite. Well, he had a right smart lot of people to see, but soon as he was through we went out on the back stoop and set down and talked and talked. He asked me about pretty nigh everybody in Springfield. . . . and I guess there wasn't a yarn I'd heard in the three years and a half he'd been away that I didn't spin for him. Laugh—you ought to have heard him laugh—just did my heart good, for I could see what they'd been doin' to him. . . . 'Well, we had supper and talked some more, and about ten o'clock I started downtown. . . . 'Billy,' he says, 'what did you come down here for? I come to see you, Mr. Lincoln.' But you ain't asked me for anything, Billy. What is it? Out with it. Want a post office?' he said, gigglin' for he knew I didn't. 'No, Mr. Lincoln, just wanted to see you—felt kind a lonesome—been so long since I'd seen you, and I was afraid I'd forgot some of them yarns if I didn't unload soon.' 'Well, sir, you ought to see his face as he looked at me. . . . 'Billy Brown,' he says, slow-like, 'do you mean to tell me you came all the way from Springfield, Illinois, just to have a visit with me? That you don't want an office for anybody, nor a pardon for anybody, that you ain't got no complaints in your pocket, nor any advice up your sleeve?'

"Yes, sir," I says, 'that's about it.' 'Well, sir, I never was so astonished in my life. He just grabbed my hand and shook it nearly off, and the tears just poured down his face, and he says, 'Billy, you never'll know what good you've done me. I'm homesick, . . . 'Course we have, Mr. Lincoln,' I says, cheerful as I could, 'course we have. Don't you worry. . . . Just keep a stiff upper lip, Mr. Lincoln, and don't forget them yarns I told you.' And I started out. But seems as if he couldn't let me go. 'Wait a minute, Billy,' he says, 'till I get my hat and I'll walk a piece with you.' It was one of them still sweet-smellin' summer nights with no end of stars and you ain't no idea how pretty 'twas walkin' down the road. There was white tents showin' through the trees and every little way a tall soldier standin' stock still, a gun at his side. Made me feel mighty curious and solemn. By-and-by we come out of the trees to a sightly place where you could look all over Washington—see the Potomac and clean into Virginia. There was a bench there and we set down and after a while Mr. Lincoln he begun to talk. Well, sir, you or nobody ever heard anything like it. Blamed if he didn't tell me the whole thing—all about the war and the generals and Seward and Sumner and Congress and Greeley and the whole blamed lot. He just opened up his heart if I do say it. Seemed as if he'd come to a pint where he must let go. I dunno how long we set there—must have been high morning, fer the stars begun to go out before he got up to go. 'Good-by, Billy,' he says, 'you're the first person I ever unloaded onto, and I hope you won't think I'm a baby,' and then we shook hands again, and I walked down to town and next day I come home.

"Tell you what he said? Nope. I can't. Can't talk about it somehow. Fact is, I never told anybody about what he said that night."—Ida M. Tarbell in "He Knew Lincoln."

Man's Real Dwelling Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world has a very erroneous notion as to the real nature of man. It conceives of him as inhabiting a material body, as living on a matter earth, and as occupied from day to day with an almost endless diversity of material activities. Naturally enough, the common thought of the home or dwelling place of this person is that of an earthly abode—a particular place in a particular locality. This concept of habitation, being altogether material and finite, is hedged about with all sorts of limitations; and, inevitably, results in more or less of trouble and sorrow.

For example, a member of a family is obliged to make a long journey away from home. At parting there is, perhaps, a sense of sadness and sorrow; and scarcely has the traveler started on his journey, when there is a distinct sense of separation and loneliness, coupled with a greater or less degree of fear and anxiety for the welfare and safety of one another. At a distance, fear and anxiety tend to increase. Should trouble of a serious nature overtake either the traveler or those left behind, one and all are plunged into distress, amounting at times to the keenest suffering. All this is the result of the human, material, and finite sense of home, or dwelling place.

In striking contrast with the above is the teaching of Christian Science. In this Science we learn that man, as stated in the first chapter of Genesis, was created the very image and likeness of God. Now God, as Jesus explained to the woman of Samaria, is Spirit, which is another word for Mind; and so man, being the image and likeness of Spirit, or Mind, is wholly spiritual. He is not just so much material bulk or weight; he is spiritual; and, as such, he has absolutely nothing of the human about him. The real man is wholly divine.

This, then, being the real nature of man, God's image and likeness, what is the nature of man's dwelling place? Paul made this clear when speaking to the Athenians. He said: "For in him [Spirit] we live, and move, and have our being." That is to say, man lives in God. His abode, then, is not material, but wholly spiritual—not earthly, but heavenly; for, surely, to live in God is to abide in heaven. And what about this heavenly abode? In one short sentence in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 291), Mrs. Eddy makes very clear just what it is. "Heaven," she says, "is not a locality, but a divine state."

Billy, just plumb homesick, and it seems as if this war never would be over. . . . We've got to save the Union, Billy, we've got to.

"Course we have, Mr. Lincoln," I says, cheerful as I could, 'course we have. Don't you worry. . . . Just keep a stiff upper lip, Mr. Lincoln, and don't forget them yarns I told you.' And I started out. But seems as if he couldn't let me go. 'Wait a minute, Billy,' he says, 'till I get my hat and I'll walk a piece with you.' It was one of them still sweet-smellin' summer nights with no end of stars and you ain't no idea how pretty 'twas walkin' down the road. There was white tents showin' through the trees and every little way a tall soldier standin' stock still, a gun at his side. Made me feel mighty curious and solemn. By-and-by we come out of the trees to a sightly place where you could look all over Washington—see the Potomac and clean into Virginia. There was a bench there and we set down and after a while Mr. Lincoln he begun to talk. Well, sir, you or nobody ever heard anything like it. Blamed if he didn't tell me the whole thing—all about the war and the generals and Seward and Sumner and Congress and Greeley and the whole blamed lot. He just opened up his heart if I do say it. Seemed as if he'd come to a pint where he must let go. I dunno how long we set there—must have been high morning, fer the stars begun to go out before he got up to go. 'Good-by, Billy,' he says, 'you're the first person I ever unloaded onto, and I hope you won't think I'm a baby,' and then we shook hands again, and I walked down to town and next day I come home.

"Tell you what he said? Nope. I can't. Can't talk about it somehow. Fact is, I never told anybody about what he said that night."—Ida M. Tarbell in "He Knew Lincoln."

David's Bible and Ours

In the days of King David the Bible was a scanty book; yet he loved it well, and found daily wonders in it. Genesis, with its sublime narration of how God made the worlds, with its glimpses of patriarchal piety; and dark disclosures of gigantic sin; Exodus, with its glorious marchings through that great wilderness, its thrilling memorials of Jehovah's outstretched arm, and the volume of the written law; Leviticus, through whose flickering vistas David's eye discerned the shadows of better things to come; Numbers, with its natural history of the heart of man; Deuteronomy, with its vindication of the ways of God; Joshua and Judges, with their chapters of providence, their stirring incidents, and peaceful episodes; the memoir of Job, so fraught with spiritual experience; and the domestic annals of Ruth, which told to her grandson such a tale of divine foreknowledge and love and care, all converging on himself, or rather on David's son, and David's Lord; these were David's Bible, and he desired it beyond all his riches.

But you have yet an ampler Bible—a Bible with psalms and prophets in it—a Bible with gospels and epistles. —James Hamilton.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then, the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1922

EDITORIALS

France and Russia

WHEN the Genoa Conference opened, the powers that be in France felt that, whatever happened, they were bound to lose. The dilemma, given the special beliefs of France, was indeed painful. Either the Conference would come to naught—and in that case France would unanimously be blamed as the wrecker, because of the restrictions, the precautions, the guarantees, the suspicions with which she had from the beginning surrounded the Conference; or the Conference would partially succeed—and in that case the French Parliament would consider itself again betrayed by the Government. For the precautions and the reservations were undoubtedly meant to prevent the Conference succeeding, in the Lloyd George sense of success. Any sort of recognition of the Soviet Government would be a resounding public advertisement of the collapse of the policy of the fil barbelé and of the cordon sanitaire which France, more than any other country, has practiced since the outbreak of the Russian revolution.

There is a dangerous fallacy in the old tag that history repeats itself. History of course does nothing of the kind. No given set of circumstances can be reproduced. Even when events in their sequence bear the closest outward resemblance, it is unfair and misleading to put them side by side. There are so many imponderable considerations. There are so many factors which complicate and change the whole character of the sum. Therefore the French, with some conscious or unconscious appreciation of the fact that history never repeats itself, became exceedingly uncomfortable at the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd George that the Russian revolution was only the French Revolution rewritten—translated, so to speak, into the Slav language.

Superficially, of course, there is an undoubted resemblance. Russia, when she overthrew the ancient régime, found herself put outside the pale of civilization, as did France. Like France, she found her émigrés plotting and organizing counter-revolutions. She saw foreign countries giving their gold and their arms to wipe out social heterodoxy. Her aristocracy was endeavoring to return in the fourgons de l'étranger. The internal national forces, whether in sympathy with Bolshevism or not, were unified and consolidated by these attacks from the outside. It was the very opposition that Russia encountered from abroad that stabilized the Soviet Government. Probably, had the Russians received no aid, had they been allowed to settle their own affairs, there would not have been this national rally, and Bolshevism would have been overthrown by the Russians themselves.

All this follows closely the French story, and the French dislike above all to be reminded of it. They dislike the reminder for many reasons. First, it brings home to them the conviction that, after all, Mr. Clémenceau and the French Parliament have been among the real builders of the present Russian régime. That is an unpalatable truth. Second, it is hard to acknowledge, after the multitudinous descriptions of Russian horrors, that twentieth century Russia can in any way be likened unto eighteenth century France. In reality the likeness is not clear. The comparison is not justified. Nothing, then, could politically so distress the French as these constant attempts of the British Premier to find in the Russian revolution only the French Revolution over again. Third, the acceptance of such a thesis would imply that—leaving the imperialism of Napoleon aside—the coalition of nations would have to acknowledge its error and admit a victorious Russia into the comity of nations.

Think what this means. Peace—or what passes for peace—has been made in Europe without consulting that great country which is interested in nearly every settlement. Russia was not asked about the Baltic States—and the feeling is that ultimately the Baltic States, which shut Russia off from the sea, will again return to Russia. She was not consulted in the fashioning of Poland, and grave questions concerning Galicia and the Ukraine are in abeyance. She was not asked whether she admitted Rumanian claims to Bessarabia—and here again there is the prospect of fighting in the attempt of Russia to recover this lost Province, fighting into which France, as the friend of Rumania, fears to be drawn. Again, the age-long claims of Russia in respect of Constantinople cannot be brushed aside forever. The whole settlement in the Near East, where the Bolshevik Government, for its own purposes—probably to sow discord among the Allies—gave Russian lands, which she will one day recover, to the Turks, and backed the Kemalists in their revindications, is obviously a precarious one. It would be possible to continue; but enough has been said to remind the world of the impossibility of leaving Russia out of account when a European peace is framed. To leave her out of account is to prepare a terrible awakening.

Now the French, while economically inclined to make the best of a bad bargain, and not to be left last in the race for participation in Russian exploitation, saw with perfect clarity the tremendous political consequences of any kind of recognition of Russia. The delegates and the Government which reversed the former policy would be badly blamed. And yet what could now be done? Russia is a fact, and is not less a fact because one closes one's eyes. Nor can she be kept down—if such were the purpose and policy—for an indefinite period. There are some authorities who pretend that Russia, not being a highly organized industrial country, will recover with astonishing rapidity.

Thus the French delegation was completely conscious of the dilemma. Either it was to be denounced for its intransigence, or it was to help in a political stabilization contrary to its own policy hitherto pursued—with incalculable consequences to Europe as a whole in the very near future. All the hopes of those diplomatists who have believed that plans could be formed in Europe while ignoring Russia would be upset, perhaps disastrously, at an early date.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, in his testimony before the Lockwood Committee in New York, disclosed what seems to be an entirely illogical attitude regarding the claimed relations between labor unions and the public. He argued quite persistently for the immunity of organized Labor from that regulation and control which the legislatures, state and national, have prescribed for industry and society as a whole, upon the theory that the workers could best solve their own problems if those problems were not confused with or considered in connection with the great economic questions of the times. Consciously or unconsciously, Mr. Gompers seeks to set up a class line to divide those whom he represents as president of the American Federation of Labor from their employers and from their fellow citizens engaged in pursuits not allied with those which they follow. It is a dangerous and almost a unique doctrine in American affairs. Analyzed and scrutinized without any effort to disguise it or to see in it what it does not in fact reveal, it discloses a sympathy for the teachings of a school of radicalism with which Mr. Gompers has long insisted he was unable to agree.

Mr. Gompers admits his knowledge of the fact that Labor has failed to acquit itself under the indictments which have recently been brought against it in New York, Chicago, and some of the other larger American cities. He admits that the dishonesty of local leaders and officials has weakened the faith of the public, and of the workers as well, in labor unionism. But he pleads that immunity be assured these wrongdoers from the punishment he admits they would merit were it not that punishment and the attendant public disgrace would halt the progress of Labor's march toward that complete emancipation which to him seems so near.

But the president of the American Federation of Labor has not made it clear, probably because that would be impossible, why the laws of the land do not apply to those whom he claims as his special protégés, just as it applies to every other person. It is true, perhaps, that immunity, partial or complete, has been achieved by some offenders against the law, but this immunity has been gained by subterfuge rather than through special dispensation. It has remained for an accredited spokesman and advocate of Labor to attempt to set up a definite class barrier, to admit and to proclaim a doctrine of class-consciousness.

It cannot be conceived that Mr. Gompers means what his words imply. In few countries, if indeed in any, have laws been so considerably framed with reference to the rights and privileges of the workers in industry as in the United States. The spokesman in behalf of the workers evidently seeks, while saying to his clients all the benefits which the law accords them, to make it possible for them and their leaders' advisers and agitators, to render null and ineffective as against themselves all provisions of the civil and criminal codes which seek to circumscribe the class liberty which they would enjoy. The fabric of no government, no matter how stable, could withstand the operation of such a rule. Mr. Gompers has declared on more than one occasion his contempt for the ultra-radicalism of those who have sought to involve the workers of America in the crusades of the lawless extremists of other countries. He has declared his faith in the integrity of the Government to which he claims loyalty, and he has proved that faith repeatedly. How, it may be asked, does he attempt to reconcile his present demand with his attitude in the past?

That is a dangerous form of disloyalty which manifests itself in contempt for the courts and for the administrators of the law. If the privilege were to be granted to allow the operation of a selective or an elective system to determine who should and who should not be held amenable to the laws, civil and criminal, many who have offended more grievously than those for whom Mr. Gompers pleads would nominate themselves as candidates for immunity. Their rights, granting Mr. Gompers' position, would be as great as those of the members of labor unions. The degree of turpitude is not to be considered if those making the demand for immunity are powerful enough, numerically or otherwise, to enforce their demands. Upon his theory it is not a right, but a privilege, that is insisted upon. The rights of the workers are defined under the laws which Mr. Gompers would disregard. The privilege sought can be defined and limited by no known rule. It is enough that it has been observed within quite recent years that the ability to insist upon the recognition of this privilege leads inevitably to social and industrial chaos. There is no need that Mr. Gompers should be told this.

GOVERNMENT ownership of more than 20,000 miles of railways in Canada has come about without agitation on the part of the public. The policy of Canada has been rather to give most generous support to private railway enterprise. Parliament guaranteed bonds for private railway companies; in the pioneer railway days, prodigious grants of land were made to the companies; subsidies and double subsidies were paid to encourage construction. The Canadian Pacific Railway is still an efficiently-operated and prosperous private company. It has become necessary for the Federal Government to take over practically all the other main lines in the country. They are being reorganized into one Canadian national system, to be directly owned by and operated on behalf of the people of Canada. Without planning this policy of national ownership, it has been occasioned, as Sir Joseph Flavelle said in a report to the Prime Minister on the question, "through the breakdown of a scheme of railway construction and operation authorized by Parliament and carried out under private ownership."

The Minister of Railways and Canals, the Hon. W.

Immunity of Labor Unions

C. Kennedy, has the task in hand at present of unifying the several lines of the national system under a single representative board of directors. The new board will be given the direction and control of the Grand Trunk Railway properties, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the National Transcontinental, the Canadian Northern, and the Intercolonial & Prince Edward Island Railway and branch lines.

Much will apparently depend upon the board of directors, in the Government's undertaking to give public ownership and operation a fair trial. The board must be free from interference, political and otherwise. At the same time, with more than \$1,500,000,000 of the Canadian people's money invested in the railways, something must obviously be found to take the place of the shareholders' annual meeting. It is possible that the directors' annual report will be made, through the Minister of Railways, to a committee of Parliament as representative of the people of Canada.

The Canadian national lines extend from Nova Scotia to Vancouver Island. Under government ownership, on such an immense mileage, questions of local patronage have sometimes tended to make difficult the task of efficient administration. The Canadian board of directors will be responsible for the administration of several hundred miles of railway outside of Canada. Part of the Grand Trunk Railway is in New England, from Norton Mills, Vt., to Portland, Me. West of the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, also, the railway operates in the states of Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, between Port Huron, Detroit, and Chicago. It is hoped, by dividing the system into suitable operating districts, with regional headquarters, to enable local and district matters to receive the consideration of officials most capable of understanding local requirements. According to the Minister's statement in the House of Commons: "What will be aimed at will be centralization of general direction, and control and decentralization in matters of local detail."

It would seem to be realized by the Canadian Government that ownership by the public establishes no exemption from conditions inseparable from successful business administration. There is no special virtue in public ownership unless it is demonstrated by service. The success of the Canadian National Railway System might have an important bearing, however, on the public-ownership movement elsewhere.

It is cause for regret that no exact information is obtainable as to the value of the foodstuffs raised in many thousands of garden patches and vacant lots cultivated in the United States during the years 1917-18, when every effort was being made to produce a surplus of food for feeding the allied armies and the people of the allied nations in Europe. From the incomplete data furnished by state agricultural departments and others as to the additional areas brought under cultivation at that time, it would appear that the value of the products must have mounted up into hundreds of millions of dollars. By far the greater part of the vegetables, fruit and other stuffs grown was not sold, but they, by taking the place of food supplies formerly purchased in the markets, increased the volume of exportable crops.

To many residents of the cities, who in recent years have, through the agency of the motor car, been making a closer acquaintance with the rural and semi-suburban districts, the success of these war gardens was a revelation. "Back to the land" writers, in such books as "Three Acres and Liberty," had been urging the adoption of the intensive cultivation methods long practiced in Europe, and the experiment of Mayor Hazen Pingree of Detroit in setting the unemployed of that city to work growing potatoes on vacant lots, had shown how easy it was to raise large crops of vegetables on land that seemed capable of producing only mortgages, billboards and unearned increment. Yet for some unexplained reason many thousands of acres in and about the cities were lying as useless and unproductive as though they were forty miles from a railway. The rapid spread of the knowledge that one way to help win the war was to raise more food, showed the essential fallacy of the Malthusian theory that population is constantly threatening to outrun subsistence.

At this time, when so many wage-workers are idle or employed at half-time, it would seem to be highly desirable that special efforts should be made for reviving the small-plot cultivation that had such valuable results a few years ago. Why should not the various public and private agencies that are seeking to ameliorate conditions due to involuntary unemployment take up now the matter of utilizing some of this idle labor to cultivate a part of the idle land? In view of the extent to which public funds will be called upon to aid those out of work, it would apparently be profitable to make some relatively small expenditures for tools, seed, and salaries of competent directors to aid willing workers in producing food for their families, and possibly some for sale in local markets. Why is it not just as patriotic to provide work for the relief of men and women idle through no fault of their own, as it was to raise more food that the American Army and the Allies might be fed?

A QUESTION in the British House of Commons has revealed the curious fact that it is still necessary to get a written permit in order to take photographs in the London parks. Exactly how the safety of the British realm is threatened by an unlicensed camera in Kensington Gardens is left unexplained. Perhaps permits are granted very freely when once an application has been made; as freely, one may hope, as the permits for "park oratory." It is certainly an odd contrast that the Hyde Park orator may come pretty near to advocating red ruin and the breaking down of laws, whereas the casual tourist with a hand camera may be marched off for trying to take a snapshot of a squirrel.

CERTAIN developments stand out in the history of letters, developments that perceptibly changed the entire trend of the creative effort. There was the invention of movable type, Benjamin Franklin's press, the rise of the commercial publisher, the creation of literary reviews and periodicals. All of these things, some of them merely mechanical and others of great aesthetic significance, worked toward one object—that of bringing the efforts of the writer closer and more easily to the public. It would have seemed a year ago that the last possible great development had already taken place, that there was nothing to do but to improve upon already existing factors. But within the last three months an entirely new method of distributing "literature" has sprung up with an almost unbelievable rapidity. It is a matter to cause wonder, particularly in those people who realize the potentialities in this new invention. This, of course, is the radio. That it may have an influence on letters sooner or later should be apparent to all.

Already some newspapers have seized upon the radio as a means of broadcasting the news of the day. At Newark, N. J., Thornton Burgess, writer of children's stories, is retelling his fairy tales nightly. Negotiations have already started between the directors of radio stations and various poets which have for purpose the reading of original poetry. This does not seem so surprising in an age when everything is surprising if one stops to give it a moment's thought, but imagine what could easily have happened fifty years ago if the radio had been a perfected device. Englishmen could have sat in their homes in the evening and listened to the voice of Swinburne reciting the choruses from "Atalanta in Calydon," or Tennyson reading from the "Idylls of the King," or Thomas Carlyle describing phases of the French Revolution. In America hundreds of families could have sat by their receiving devices and listened to the wise words of Emerson or Thoreau, Whittier or Longfellow.

It has been stated that a public of more than 400,000 people listen nightly to the news, concerts, and various things that pass through the radio. It is marvelous to consider that a single voice may command such a huge bulk of the population. Assuredly such an audience will have a particular literature written for it. Just as the serial novel is shaped to the exigencies of monthly publication, its climaxes falling in the proper places, so will the literature of the radio be written and recited by trained pens and voices for the nightly concert. Here is a great educational device, one that can bring "Tristan und Isolde" into the humblest parlor, that can render the voice of the most distinguished poet and writer to the shopgirl and the schoolboy. It is to be hoped that wise and reasonable direction will exploit the radio to its fullest capabilities as a dispenser of all that is fine and noble in modern letters and music, and protect it from the ignoble control that threatens to ruin the moving picture.

Editorial Notes

THE British Permanent Committee on Geographical Names is one of those inconspicuous bodies under the Government that quietly and modestly undertake a useful, if not indispensable, work. The work, in this case, is no less than that of relieving the public of all responsibility for grappling with foreign place names. If an Englishman cheerfully talks of "Lemberg" and never dreams of attempting the Polish equivalent "Lwów," it is because the committee decided that Lemberg should be the official British version. If he talks of Bromberg, instead of Bydgoszcz; Warsaw, instead of Warszawa; Ragusa, instead of Dubrovnik, it is all because the committee has definitely set the spelling to be adopted. But, alas! the existence of the committee is now threatened. The Government must economize. An appeal is being made for £500 a year, which is needed to enable the work to continue. Surely no unreasonable sum for a happy release from problems so burdensome!

AN Agrarian Party, corresponding to the American farm bloc, may be formed in Great Britain before the next general election. A preliminary joint convention is planned by the National Farmers Union, the Landowners Association, the Workers Union, and the Union of Agricultural Workers, at which a consolidation for political purposes is contemplated. More and more the two-party system, which has been best exemplified in England, is tending to a disruption in favor of the group system, which is already in force on the European continent. The group system is based more on community of economic interests and less on supposed political ideals. In the past the farm vote has been the foundation of conservatism. In the future it may be one of the main forces toward progress. In France, the Radical Party, which before the war held the balance of power, was based on the votes of the small landowners.

CURIOUSLY conflicting standards of propriety on the part of public authorities are indicated by the refusal of the Marylebone Borough Council to allow the lamp-posts in Oxford Street, London, to bear illuminated advertising signs. The signs, asserts the Council, "would be regarded as an infringement of public amenities." Meanwhile the General Post Office decides that even the backs of postage stamps shall be let out to advertisers. A debate between the Postmaster-General and the chairman of the Marylebone Council on the ethics of "selling space" would be an interesting feature.

THE length of time taken for the actual consummation of an important event often contrasts strikingly with the importance of the event. Such was the case emphatically when Alanson B. Houghton, the new American Ambassador to Germany, presented his credentials to President Ebert, thereby re-establishing relations between these two countries. For it is reported that the ceremonies associated with this great step lasted less than fifteen minutes.